FBIS
DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

27 AUGUST 1980

Iran

In an address to members of the national mobilization corps, carried by Tehran radio, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni noted current concern about and speculation on his health, saying that doctors have "warned and advised" him not to speak too often but when he refrains from appearing for a couple of days "foreign radios say this or that has happened." Putting his role in Iranian affairs into perspective, Khomeyni said that Iran is not in a condition in which "one should wonder what would happen if I were not here" and that Iran's revolution would continue regardless of "whether I am here or the country's situation is thrown into chaos." The imam concluded that "the nation has found its way itself and will continue to pursue this path." On 19 August Tehran radio carried a strongly worded admonition to its audience not to see Khomeyni without an appointment, as doctors had "strictly banned" meetings with him because they were "harmful to his health and condition." Two days later, in comments reported by Tehran radio, Ayatollah Montazeri stressed the importance of keeping Khomeyni healthy because the "unity, independence and all aspects of the life of the country depend on the health of the imam."

Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh, in an interview with the ISLAMIC REVOLUTION newspaper, reported by AFP but not mentioned by Iran's broadcast media, said that the next Iranian government stands "no chance of success" and that the only thing keeping the people from revolting against their "repressors" is their confidence in Khomeyni. Qotbzadeh also said that all the current government's foreign policy initiatives had received "mortal blows from within." Tehran media have only indirectly reported the harsh criticisms Qotbzadeh has recently leveled against fundamentalist circles in Iran when reporting responses made to them by major conservative figures in the current regime.

Shiraz radio carried an announcement by the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy stating that the hostages being held in Shiraz had been transferred to an "undisclosed location." This followed student statement 142 issued on 25 August, which accused the United States of planning another raid to free the hostages and announced that all hostages held in provincial towns would be moved to secret locations. Ayatollah Seyyed Mohammad Beheshti, in comments reported by AFP, said that the hostage situation "remained important and had to be resolved" but should not be allowed to "eclipse" other Iranian problems. Beheshti also repeated the standard Iranian line that the hostages are being held to give Iran a forum in which to explain to the world the "aggressive and cruel" U.S. policy toward Iran in past years.

Heralding another step in the mounting campaign against the Anglican Church in Iran, which has already resulted in the arrest and harassment of the church's leading figures and adherents, Tehran radio announced that a document has been obtained proving that an Anglican priest had contacted the Pentagon to acknowledge receipt of $500 million to be used to finance a plot to overthrow the government and kill the imam. British Ambassador John Graham was also allegedly implicated in the conspiracy by evidence that he had passed on 300 kilograms of explosives to dissidents in the military. Tehran radio reported that Graham was still in the country, but he actually left Iran several days ago when the United Kingdom cut its diplomatic staff in Iran to four persons.

Israel

According to Jerusalem radio, the Foreign Ministry reaffirmed the 25 August Cabinet announcement that the United States had made "specific promises" to move its embassy to Jerusalem and "rejected" a State Department denial of this assertion.

MA'ARIV said that "political circles" in Jerusalem were "amazed" that the State Department had issued this denial after apparently "distorting" Prime Minister Menahim Begin's remarks to mean that it was the State Department itself that had made the promise. MA'ARIV's sources noted, and the Foreign Ministry spokesman confirmed, that the Cabinet decision and the prime minister never said that the State Department had intended to transfer the U.S. Embassy to Jerusalem but had stated that such a "promise" had been included in the Democratic platform of 1976 and "reconfirmed" this month at the New York convention. The "political sources" cited by MA'ARIV implied that they are aware that a platform cannot be taken as an official statement of U.S. Government policy but said that "one would assume that the platforms of the parties ought to be fulfilled in a democratic regime." Jerusalem radio also reported that Begin has sent a letter to Secretary of State Muskie which included "criticism" of the U.S. abstention on the UN Security Council resolution on Jerusalem. Israeli Ambassador 'Evron described the abstention as "one of the most serious developments" in U.S.-Israel relations.

In a related development, ITIM carried a Foreign Ministry announcement on the decision of the Netherlands to transfer its embassy from Jerusalem to Tel Aviv. The announcement called the decision a "grave mistake" and expressed "sympathy" with the government and people of the Metherlands who were "forced to succumb to unjustified intervention" in their relations with Israel after being "heavily pressured" by Arab countries.

Syria, Iraq

Maj Gen 'Aziz Rashid 'Aqrawi, a minister of state in the Iraqi Government, has fled to Syria. In a press conference in Damascus, reported by Damascus radio, 'Aqrawi accused the government of President Saddam Husayn, among other things, of trying to place Iraq in the "zone of U.S. influence," selling the United States oil at below-market prices, leading the "reactionary axis" which is trying to "compensate" the United States for the losses it has incurred as a result of the revolution in Iran and plotting against Syria and Iran. Not mentioned in the Damascus radio item but included in an AFP report on the press conference was 'Aqrawi's statement that he had left Iraq to join the "national Kurd movement" for the "establishment of a democratic autonomous regime in Kurdistan." Monitored Iraqi media have not reported 'Aqrawi's defection.

Saudi Arabia, YAR

In an address opening the Arab interior ministers conference in Riyadh, reported by Riyadh radio, Prince Fahd apparently qualified his call for a jihad, saying that it would be the "best and most correct solution" if "the diplomatic means pursued by some European states came to no avail." Fahd made no such qualification when on 13 August he asked the question: "Is not the Arabs' and Muslims' call for a prolonged and persistent jihad the only reply to Zionist religious and racial haughtiness?" In his speech to the interior ministers, Fahd stressed that the Arabs want peace, but "if forced to create a problem, we will do so."

SPA carried the joint communique issued at the conclusion of the 24-26 August visit to Riyadh by YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih. The communique stressed the desire of the two sides to continue cooperative relations and to keep the Arabian Peninsula "away from international strife," their concern over the situation in Lebanon and support for the Palestinians, and their intention to support efforts aimed at ending "foreign intervention" in the Horn of Africa. The document made no reference to the current extended contacts between the YAR and the PDRY on the issue of the reunification of the Yemens.

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[cross-reference]

U.S. GAVE 'GREEN LIGHT' TO ISRAEL TO LIQUIDATE PALESTINIANS

NC261818 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1615 GMT 26 Aug 80

[Excerpts] Brother Abu 'Ammar, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, has affirmed that the Palestinian revolution's march is continuing and is challenging the U.S.-Zionist tyrant, who has sent the most important and strongest brigade [the Israeli Golani Brigade] of the agent army of world imperialism in this sensitive region of the world. [sentence as heard] This was contained in the speech that Brother Abu 'Ammar delivered at the rally that the National Command of the Socialist Arab Ba'th Party, the PLO and the popular liberation war vanguards organization--the As-Sa'iqah forces--held yesterday at the Damascus University auditorium on the first anniversary of the martyrdom of hero Zuhayr Muhsin.

Brother Abu 'Ammar noted that the Zionist army is an extension of the U.S. Army which wants to control our Arab region. However, the Palestinian revolution, the joint Palestinian-Lebanese forces and all the free men in our Arab nation say "no" to the plot and to the aggression; and "yes" to the march of free men and revolutionaries on the road to Palestine and liberation. Brother Abu 'Ammar explained that the plot is big and has many aspects and is part of what they agreed upon at Camp David to make the Arab nation kneel down as As-Sadat has knelt. However, I tell them that in Arab Syria there is no one who kneels down or surrenders, and the case is the same in Lebanon and in our occupied land--in Hebron, Gaza, Bethlehem, Nabulus and Galilee, there is no one who surrenders.

Brother Abu 'Ammar greeted the bravery and steadfastness of the joint Palestinian-Lebanese forces against the Zionist enemy's forces in Sidon, Ash-Shaqif, An-Nabatiyah, Arnun and every position in southern Lebanon. He said: From revolutionary Syria, I challenge [Israeli Chief of Staff] Eytan and [Israeli Prime Minister] Begin to disclose the losses they sustained at the hands of the joint forces in the Ash-Shaqif castle battle, the military operation in which the enemy did not achieve any success.

Brother Abu 'Ammar said: The United States has given the green light to the Israeli forces to liquidate the revolution. I tell you that no one can liquidate the joint forces. All the free men in the world are with us. Let the United States understand that all the socialist countries, the nonaligned countries and all the free men in the world are with us.

'ARAFAT CHAIRS PALESTINIAN-LEBANESE COORDINATION COMMITTEE

NC270745 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar, commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, has chaired a meeting of the higher joint coordination committee of the Palestinian resistance, the Lebanese nationalist movement and the Amal movement. The meeting dealt with the escalated Zionist aggression against southern Lebanon. The committee also discussed a number of important issues of common concern and adopted a number of measures.

FAHD'S CONFERENCE ADDRESS QUALIFIES CALL FOR JIHAD

LD270306 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 26 Aug 80

[Speech by Crown Prince and Deputy Prime Minister Fahd opening the third conference of Arab interior ministers in At-Ta'if, 26 August--recorded]

[Excerpt] I am honored today to open this third conference of the Arab interior ministers. Your nation is looking forward to what will be decided by this great conference. The previous conferences effectively prepared suitable conditions for this and subsequent conferences.

We in these dark circumstances through which the Arab nation, as well as the Islamic nation, are passing, are in urgent need of solidarity and collaboration so that we may discharge the responsibilities required of us as Muslims and Arab compatriots. The interior ministers have a great responsibility to shoulder the responsibility of security and stability in our Arab countries.

In these critical days when new developments unfold every day, we find ourselves faced with various trends and numerous ambitions and desires. We can by no means face them firmly unless there is Islamic and Arab solidarity. In the name of his majesty the king, his majesty's government and the people of the Kingdom, I welcome you and hope, like your brothers in this sacred country, that your work will be crowned with success.

Dear brothers, we do not forget, nor will we ever forget, what world Zionism is doing in our beloved land of Palestine and its occupation of parts of the Arab countries. I think it is quite unnecessary to explain what is going on now and what measures are being taken. However, with strength from God, we shall not by any means enable it to continue with its measures. When the world, whether the Western, the American, or the Eastern world, understood the concern of the Islamic and Arab nations over their holy occupied land, we felt that states of standing and weight began to make a move. For this we offer our gratitude to these states. But we want more. We want them to dot the i's and cross the t's.

We desire peace and stability, but peace based on lawful rights. If our rights were usurped, I do not think that there is any Arab or Muslim who would spare his blood, property, or his son in the struggle for God's cause. Can anyone guarantee his survival in the next hour, tomorrow, next year, or in 10 years [words indistinct]. Jihad for God's cause would be the best and most correct solution, if the diplomatic means pursued by some European states came to no avail. We want peace and we repeat that we want peace. We do not wish to create problems in the world. But if we are forced to create a problem, we will do so. We would not create it because we wish to do so, but we would be motivated by defense of our faith and lawful rights.

[Words indistinct] we attended in the past conferences at the Arab League and other Arab conferences where powerful resolutions were taken. But were they carried out? The answer is known to everyone. In the view of your brother from Saudi Arabia, who represents the Kingdom, its people and government, the time has come for action. Permit me to say that action cannot be constructive, useful and fruitful unless there was real solidarity.

We realize that there are differences, but we think that they are over what is in the interest of all. I cannot say that they are differences intended by one Arab country to hurt another. They are differences over the quest for the best means of achieving common interests. But let us set aside these differences and take a more correct course toward our most important objective, the objective which will determine the future of the Arab nation.

DPFLP'S HAWATIMAH DISCUSSES MIDEAST PEACE PLAN

LD221344 Kuwait KUNA in English 1115 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Text] Kuwait, 22 Aug, (KUNA)--A radical Palestinian leader said in an interview published here Friday that a number of European and Arab countries had worked out a plan complementing the U.S.-sponsored Camp David agreements to be revealed following the U.S. presidential elections next November.

Nayif Hawatimah, leader of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, told AS-SIYASAH newspaper that the plan talks about solidarity with legal rights of the Palestinian people, their right to self-determination and their representation in any conference for settling the Middle East problem." [quotation mark as received]

But the plan, Hawatimah added, ignores mentioning the Palestine Liberation Organization to avoid the American veto at the Security Council.

He added that the plan is well-coordinated between a number of Arab capitals who are hopeful "to drag" a Palestinian party to their side. He failed to specify the countries sponsoring the reported plan.

According to Hawatimah, the plan paves the way for return to power of the oppisition Israeli Labor Party which is prepared to grant a self-rule to the Palestinians in the Gaza Strip and proposes a federal Palestinian-Jordanian state in 60 percent of the West Bank territory.

The Palestinian leader predicted that this plan and others complementing the Camp David agreements are aimed at turning the Palestinian problem into an internal Arab issue with the purpose of forcing certain Arab countries to go into a war against the Palestinian revolution.

Hawatimah pledged that the PLO would strongly resist such a plan and that it had taken precautions to confront future developments.

PALESTINIANS REPORTEDLY TO TRAIN NICARAGUANS IN WEAPONRY

JN231025 Doha QNA in Arabic 1005 GMT 23 Aug 80

[Text] Kuwait, 23 Aug (QNA)--Quoting reliable Palestinian sources, the Kuwaiti newspaper AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM says today that a Palestinian military delegation led by Col Mutlaq Hamdan left for Nicaragua a few days ago to supervise the training of forces there on some Eastern bloc weapons and equipment.

The paper adds that this delegation was sent in accordance with one of the agreements Yasir 'Arafat signed with the Nicaragua's leaders during his recent visit there.

KUWAIT

PAPER WARNS AGAINST TALK ABOUT USING OIL AS WEAPON

GF261643 Kuwait AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 25 Aug 80 pp 1, 19

[Editorial: "The Role of Oil in the Confrontation With Israel"]

[Excerpt] Perhaps the meeting of Western leaders in Venice and the subsequent meetings of NATO military leaders can reveal the recent movements of various fleets and the rivalry among these nations to obtain bases in the straits, gulfs and coastlines near Arab territory.

The Soviet intervention in Afghanistan has provided the United States with a golden opportunity to return to the area that until recently had been monopolized by the British. The United States had to stress the importance of strategic balance to persuade its European partners to contribute to the U.S. measures aimed at returning to the gulf and safeguarding the constant and regular supply of oil. Perhaps the recent movements of the French and British fleets and the publication of information on their development and modernization are part of this process and confirm the genuine desire of the countries of the Western camp to revive old blocs and alliances in a more modern form.

This new trend in international behavior makes it incumbent upon Arab states to be more alert and vigilant and requires increased coordination and consultation on all matters related to the region's present and future. It would not be wise to ignore the new facts created by the presence of the great power's fleets--fleets that have not come on a cruise or vacation but to carry out battle duties far from their homes and to serve as swords hanging over our throats.

Hence, it would be wise, courageous and a mark of political acumen for the gulf governments to institute some restraints that would avoid giving the covetous powers from either of the two camps any justification for intervening in the internal affairs of the countries of the region, especially with regard to oil. It is clear that "they" have come to this area in search of this vital substance. They have not come out of love for its people or to defend them from dangers that they have artificially created in the first place. They have made a mountain out of a molehill to justify their interference in and return to the region. Therefore, officials in gulf countries should refrain from making statements about cutting off the supply of oil and using it as a weapon in the confrontation with Israel. The great powers are looking very hard for an excuse to intervene so they can tighten their control over the sources of oil. If they were to achieve their aim it would not be possible for these states to give financial assistance to the Arab confrontation states and the Palestinian people, who are struggling to defend their right to self-determination and sovereignty. Oil is no less important than armies in this battle. Just as one should not reveal the military's intentions and decisions on determining when to strike, one should not talk about oil unless there is a comprehensive pan-Arab strategy for confronting the enemy and the forces that support him.

OMAN

INFORMATION MINISTER ON COMMUNIST THREAT TO GULF

LD2214l7 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 21 Aug 80 p 3

[Interview granted by Omani Information Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz ar-Rawwas in muscat to Wafa'i Diyab--date not given]

[Excerpts] Muscat--[Question] Let us begin with Oman, what is the reality of the recent withdrawals from the Front for the Liberation of Oman, and what is the situation with regard to the front's dispute with the government?

[Answer] The so-called Front for the Liberation of Oman is now defunct, really. Those who tried to revive the remnants, who had sold themselves to the devil, were acting like those who try to resuscitate the dead. This is not only what I say; it is recognized by all the elements which had once occupied leading positions in the front. Had they seen any possibility of revival or of continuing, they would have done so. Two basic factors have pulled the rug from under their feet and cut off their supply of life-giving oxygen. The first is the comprehensive development plan adopted by the government of Sultan Qabus since his assumption of power in 1970 and the Omani people's rallying around this plan. Thus, the human asset on which the enemies of Oman had been relying has slipped out of their hands, returned to the fold of legitimacy and chosen the sound course through which it can contribute to building its homeland and future and determine its fate with pride and dignity.

The second factor is the front's successive defeats on the battlefield and the ending of the battles in December 1975, when Sultan Qabus declared an end to the war in Dhofar, and the rule of law throughout the Omani homeland.

[Question] Do you believe that there is a danger threatening the security of the Sultanate and the security of the gulf in general?

[Answer] Talk about outside danger has multiplied during the present period. Much has been said about it. What we believe is that this danger to the area does exist as a result of the big powers' unprecedented military concentrations in the area. A living example of this is the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan, which is fresh evidence of the potential use of these concentrations against the area's states as part of the big powers' plans. The Soviet Union used such methods against a number of states until it finally came to Afghanistan. We do not know where the next example is going to be. All that we are now witnessing is a buildup of armed military presence in South Yemen by the Soviet Union, East Germany and Cuba. Military pacts are being signed one after the other with the Soviet Union, East Germany or Ethiopia to tie South Yemen to the Eastern bloc. There are other examples of these pacts being used as a spearhead for the occupation of unarmed states and peoples. In view of all this, we cannot ignore the danger threatening us. The danger does exist, but it can be contained through continued coordination among the area's states and through consultations and by putting the gulf homeland in order in a manner that will check foreign attempts at interference in the area's internal affairs.

[Question] Do you mean that what is required is a unified gulf plan for the protection of the area's security?

[Answer] The Omani Government has always sought to find common factors and to establish constant coordination with the area's states. Sultan Qabus has declared that gulf security is an indivisible whole. The area's states cannot actually achieve stability unless this principle is translated into action plans among these states. On the other hand, Oman has called and continues to call for the establishment of more coordination and for the implementation of such coordination to enable the area to maintain its stability and to confront any subversive attempts, made directly or through a fifth column employed by foreign elements interested in destroying the area's stability and security.

[Question] What is the story behind the military facilities Oman has given to the United States? Are these facilities directed against the Soviet danger which you mentioned?

[Answer] The Soviet danger, the Soviet military presence in the area is not new or recent; it has been in existence since it established its presence in South Yemen toward the end of the sixties, after which it began to develop and increase. It has established bases in the ports and in key positions and in other areas which are almost prohibited, even to the people of South Yemen themselves. The Soviets now have fixed military installations in the area. These are facts which no one can possibly ignore or deny. This permanent military presence in the area following the signing of the military treaty between the Soviet Union and South Yemen, particularly in the Strait of Hormuz, has given the Soviets a permanent naval fortress in the strait. Does this not constitute a threat to us? In view of all this and in view of Oman's attempts to feel that a balance must be established in the area or this [Soviet] presence must be removed completely. This principle is one of the simplest rules of the strategy of dealings among states. The facilities Oman is giving to the United States do not transcend Oman's national sovereignty over its territories and waters. Oman has the right to reject or agree to grant these facilities whenever and however it wishes.

[Question] Then the motives exist, as you have mentioned, but what are the limits of these facilities?

[Answer] They are bound by the approval of the two countries and by the extent and boundaries of this danger. The American facilities in Oman fall within the facilities recognized among the friendly states of the world. This is a well-known international principle. I cannot understand the fabricated clamor and crying over Oman's sovereignty. The Omani people feel and exercise their sovereignty over their land every day. By what right is this being fabricated? Why do they deny others what they do not deny themselves. When we realize that the warplanes in Afghanistan can reach the Strait of Hormuz within 1 hour, we become aware of how close to us the Soviet danger is. Once we realize that the international waterways in the Strait of Hormuz fall within Omani territorial boundaries and that their defense is Omani responsibility, then Oman has the right to choose the means to defend its sovereignty, homeland and independence. Oman also has the right to ask fraternal states in the area and friendly states to help it in protecting this strait as part of an integrated plan.

[Question] But the Arab states might have a different stand on this point.

[Answer] If the Arabs want to adopt a unified stand toward all the foreign forces, Oman will be the first to support this idea. We are for the Arabs to preserve their independence. We have participated in all the Arab stands out of faith in these stands.

[Question] What is the reality of the new Omani attitude to the Camp David agreements in the light of the recent developments in the area?

[Answer] There is nothing new. When it supported the peace initiative, Oman made its support conditional on three basic principles:

1--Complete and total withdrawal from all the Arab territories which Israel occupied in 1967;

2--Restoration of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, including their right to self-determination;

3--Restoration of Arab Jerusalem to Arab sovereignty.

These three principles were announced by Oman when it supported the peace initiative. It made it a condition that no just peace in the area can be achieved without the fulfillment of these principles. It also said that the two Camp David agreements constitute a first step in this direction. When Israel decided to Judaize Jerusalem, Oman declared that this decision was a blow to the peace agreement. It also asked the U.S. and Egyptian governments to adopt a stand on this matter and reserved its right to take any measure to counter Israel's endeavors to Judaize Jerusalem. I emphasize here that Oman has committed itself to all the Arab resolutions and participated in all conferences and meetings with exception, but not in boycotting Egypt, because Oman does not believe in the principle of estangement among the Arabs.

[Question] How do you define the relations between the Sultanate of Oman and the Palestinian resistance?

[Answer] Oman's policy views the Palestinian issue as the crux of the Middle East conflict. The right of the Palestinian people to determine their fate is a basic demand from which there can be no retreat under any circumstances. We shall always contribute to buttressing this cause.

[Question] How do you view Iran? Rather, what is the nature of the relations between the two countries?

[Answer] We regard Iran as a fraternal Muslim neighbor to which we are bound by common interests and neighborliness. What we wish for the Iranian people is complete stability and emergence from their tragedy with a stronger ability to assume their role in the area and coexist with their brothers in the gulf area. We cannot view the Iranian people otherwise. The relations between us and them are historical, religious and geographic. We wish to cooperate together to develop these relations to insure stability in the area in general.

SAUDI ARABIA

YAR PRESIDENT MAKES STATEMENT, LEAVES FOR IRAQ

JN261345 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 26 Aug 80

[Text] President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih left Al-Hawiyah Airport in At-Ta'if en route to Iraq at 1000 today. The brother president was accorded a large official sendoff. The Saudi king, His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz Al Sa'ud, led those who saw the president off. His Highness Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz Al Sa'ud, crown prince and deputy prime minister; Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, defense minister and inspector general; Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz Al Sa'ud, minister of foreign affairs; other princes, ministers and high-ranking civilian and military officials; YAR Ambassador to Saudi Arabia Hamud al-Jayfi; and the YAR Embassy staff also participated in the official sendoff.

In a press statement at At-Ta'if airport prior to his departure, the brother president said: We are extremely satisfied with the opportunity provided by this visit to consult and exchange viewpoints with His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz Al Sa'ud and with the Saudi brother officials on several issues of concern to our country and the Arab nation.

Our bilateral relations received their fair share of concern, since we are extremely anxious to give these relations impetus in serving the interest of the two fraternal states.

Indeed, coming days will show the extent of the progress we achieved during this visit in developing and promoting bilateral relations. The president added: We and His Majesty King Khalid also discussed the current situation in the Arab region. Our viewpoints converged on uniting the Arab ranks, in order to confront the threats to which our Arab nation is being subjected.

The president and commander in chief of the armed forces expressed great appreciation for the hospitality and welcome accorded him and his accompanying delegation during their visit to Saudi Arabia.

Joint Communique

LD261352 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1105 GMT 26 Aug 80

[Text of joint Saudi-YAR communique issued in Riyadh at the conclusion of YAR President Salih's 24-26 August visit to Saudi Arabia]

[Text] Riyadh, 26 Aug (SPA)--Proceeding from the spirit of Islamic and Arab fraternity between the two fraternal Saudi and Yemeni peoples and at the invitation of His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, king of the Saudi Arabian Kingdom, His Excellency President Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, YAR president and commander in chief of the armed forces, paid a visit to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia from 25 August to 26 August 1980. His excellency was accorded at official and popular level a fraternal and cordial welcome reflecting the deep historical ties that link the two fraternal countries and peoples and the great esteem in which His Excellency President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih is held.

The two great leaders held talks which were dominated by the spirit of fraternity, amity and the true desire to promote further the cooperation between the two fraternal countries in the interests of the two peoples and two countries. They also exchanged viewpoints on various subjects that interest the two countries particularly bilateral relations and ways to promote them and on the situation in the area and the developments in the Arab and Islamic issues.

Taking part on the YAR side were:
1) His Excellency Qadi Husayn as-Siyaghi, vice chairman of the Supreme Judicial Council;
2) His Excellency Hasan Makki, deputy prime minister for foreign affairs and foreign minister;
3) His Excellency Shaykh 'Abdallah ibn Hasan al-Ahmar, member of the Consultative Council;
4) His Excellency Lt Col Mujahid Abu Shawarib, deputy prime minister for interior affairs;
5) His Excellency Dr Ahmed al-'Asbahi, the health minister; and
6) His Excellency YAR Ambassador to Saudi Arabia Hamud al-Ja'ifi.

The Saudi side was attended by:
1) His Royal Highness Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince and deputy prime minister;
2) His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, minister of defense, aviation and inspector general;
3) His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, the foreign minister;
4) His Excellency Shaykh Muhammad Aba al-Khayl, minister of finance and national economy; and
5) His Excellency Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Khuwaytir, minister of education.

The two sides expressed firm resolve to maintain the relations of amity, fraternity, good neighborliness, mutual complete respect for national sovereignty and to continue to work for and promote cooperation between the two countries in various political, economic, cultural and information fields in accordance with the program approved within the framework of the Joint Coordination Council. It was decided that the ordinary session of this council will be held in San'a' on 26 Oceober 1980.

The two sides reviewed Arab conditions in general and conditions in the Arabian Peninsula in particular. They affirmed their resolve to intensify their efforts in striving to keep the area away from international strifes to safeguard the independence of the states of the area and their full right to exploit their resources for the benefit of their peoples. They also affirmed their determination to strengthen effective Arab solidarity as the backbone of the strength of the Arab nation and to work for all that can avoid hindering the Arab march, to confront all the challenges this march is encountering and to strive to resolve all Arab disputes within the framework of fraternity, understanding and constructive dialogue for the sake of safeguarding the unity of Arab ranks and in order to mobilize all Arab potentials to serve the fateful Arab battle the Arab nation is waging against Zionism and its plots, and against all the challenges which seek to undermine the sovereignty, independence and resources of the area.

His Excellency President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih affirmed the YAR's complete support for the call of His Royal Highness Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince and deputy prime minister, to Muslims to wage Jihad to liberate the city of Jerusalem and holy shrines of Islam in Palestine and end the tyrant Zionist aggression and recover the occupied Arab territory and safeguard the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and above all their return to their homeland and self-determination on the soil of this homeland.

The two sides renewed their support for the just struggle of the Palestinian people in defense of their dignity, freedom and legitimate rights and they confirmed their categorical rejection of the Zionist enemy's decision to annex the Arab city of Jerusalem and make it its capital. They affirmed that it has become imperative on the international community and the bodies and organization of the United Nations to confront this decision which contradicts international principles, law and ethics and put an end to Israeli violations and offences; they also denounced the barbarous and continuous Israeli aggression against civilians and innocent people in Lebanon. In addition, they gave full support to Lebanon in confronting Israeli aggression and they support its protest to the international community.

They also express their profound sorrow for the bloody plight of Lebanon and they appeal to the leaders and heads of Lebanon to end this crisis through a swift solution which would restore security and stability to Lebanon and protect its unity, sovereignty and independence in realization of its national interests and the supreme pan-Arab interests. The two sides also believe in the need to work for making the Red Sea area an area of peace and to keep it far away from any international conflict or amibitions and to affirm the right of the Red Sea states to exploit the natural resources of this sea for the progress and welfare of their peoples. They also affirmed the intention to support the efforts aimed at putting an end to foreign interventions in the Horn of Africa and to work for keeping it out of the arena of international conflicts so that its states can develop and promote their potentials for the good and welfare of their peoples.

In their review of the situation in Afghanistan, the two sides affirm their commitment to the resolutions of the Islamic Foreign Ministers' Conference held in Pakistan. The two sides expressed their complete conviction in the need to strengthen the ties of solidarity among Islamic states. They affirmed the importance of the efforts these states have been making to realize more aspects of this solidarity and they affirmed their total support for these efforts. The two sides have hailed the fruits of this visit in further strengthening the close relations between the two fraternal countries and in adding more strength to their strength.

His Excellency President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih expressed his deep gratitude for the great welcome and hospitality accorded him at official and popular levels and he extended an invitation to his brother His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz to visit the YAR. His majesty accepted the invitation gratefully and a date for this visit will be fixed later.

FOREIGN MINISTER, LORD CARRINGTON BEGIN TALKS

LD261240 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1010 GMT 26 Aug 80

[Text] At-Ta'if, 26 Aug (SPA)--This morning at the Sheraton Hotel in At-Ta'if the Saudi-British talks began under the chairmanship of Saudi Foreign Minister His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal and Lord Carrington. On the Saudi side, they were attended by the Saudi Ambassador to Britain Shaykh Nasir al-Manqur, Ma'mun Qabbani an ambassador at the Foreign Ministry, Hassan ash-Shawwaf, director general of the Office of the Foreign Minister, and on the British side they were attended by the British ambassador to Saudi Arabia, Mr James Craig, and a number of senior members of the delegation accompanying the British minister. During the meeting bilateral relations and a number of international issues were discussed. His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, the foreign minister, described Saudi-British relations, after the session of the talks, as good at all levels.

PDRY

'ALI NASIR MUHAMMAD INTERVIEWED BY ABU DHABI PAPER

JN261006 Doha QNA in Arabic 0905 GMT 26 Aug 80

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 26 Aug (QNA)--'Ali Nasir Muhammad, chairman of the Presidium of the PDRY Supreme People's Council, has reiterated that his country will take firm measures against any state that transfers its embassy to Jerusalem.

Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad warned against dissociating the issue of Jerusalem from the Palestinian cause or from the right of the Palestinian people to return to their homeland and to build an independent state under the PLO. He explained that the issue of dissociation was created by the United States, which is trying to weaken the Palestinian cause by transforming it into a group of scattered issues so as to distract the Arab peoples from their struggle and strategic objectives for liberating the occupied land. The PDRY leader expressed the conviction that the U.S. presidential elections cannot change the U.S. stand on the Middle East issue.

In a statement published by the Abu Dhabi newspaper AL-WAHDAH today, the PDRY leader strongly attacked U.S. policy toward the gulf area as an attempt to exploit the resources of the area's state under the name of gulf security at times and Red Sea security at other times. He said that his country believes that security and stability in the gulf area are inseparable, and that his country will not adopt the posture of a spectator toward any U.S. military attack on the area. Discussing the PDRY's relations with Iraq, Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad welcomed the Arab mediation to normalize these relations.

On the present internal situation in the PDRY, he said that the political situation in his country is better than ever before. He added that the extraordinary conference of the ruling socialist party, to be held in October, will mark an important turning point in PDRY life.

'ALI TO ADDRESS PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY ON AUTONOMY TALKS

NC261608 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1530 GMT 26 Aug 80

[Text] Cairo, 26 Aug (MENA)--The People's Assembly Foreign Relations Committee will hold a meeting at noon on Saturday to hear an important statement by Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali.

In his statement, Kamal Hasan 'Ali will review the developments connected with the negotiations on autonomy for the Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza in light of the recent Israeli Knesset's decision on annexing Jerusalem and considering unified Jerusalem as the capital of Israel.

FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON MEDITERRANEAN-DEAD SEA CANAL

NC261547 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1520 GMT 26 Aub 80

[Text] Cairo, 26 Aug (MENA)--Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali has stated that the Israeli plan to dig a canal linking the Mediterranean Sea with the Dead Sea would be a flagrant violation of international law if the canal passes through territory which Israel occupied in 1967.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali said this today in comment on news agencies and Israeli radio reports on this project.

GHALI THANKS NETHERLANDS FOR MOVING EMBASSY TO TEL AVIV

NC261540 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 26 Aug 80

[Text] The Arab Republic of Egypt has expressed its appreciation and gratitude to the Netherlands over its wise decision to move its embassy from Jerusalem to Tel Aviv. The move is regarded as a positive contribution to the peace process and a confirmation of mounting international support for peace.

Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali voiced this during his meeting with the Netherlands charge d'affaires in Cairo, who had asked for an urgent meeting with Dr Ghali to convey his government's decision to Egypt. This decision was in reaction to the Israeli Government's decision to annex Arab Jerusalem.

AS-SADAT TO OPEN PARTY CONGRESS 30 SEPTEMBER

NC262201 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 26 Aug 80

[Text] President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat will open the first session of the National Democratic Party's (NDP) congress on 30 September. The congress will convene at the great ceremonial hall in Cairo University and will be attended by 5,000 NDP leaders and members from the various governorates.

Mansur Hasan, the minister of state for culture and information and the NDP's assistant secretary general, stated this to the radio correspondent.

OPPOSITION PARTY SEEKS CONFERENCE TO HEAL ARAB RIFTS

LD261507 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 22 Aug 80 p 3

[ASH-SHARQ AS-AWSAT bureau reports: "An Egyptian Opposition Party Calls for a Conference of Arab Political Parties"]

[Excerpts] Cairo--The Socialist Labor Party, which represents the Egyptian opposition (the party has 32 of the 390 seats in the People's Assembly), is preparing to call for the organization of the first conference of Arab political parties for the purpose of consolidating and reuniting the Arab ranks.

An official source in the party has stated that the conference will be held within 4 months. He added that the party has not drawn up an agenda for the conference, nor has any particular Arab capital been chosen as a venue for the conference. The party, he said, is prepared to convene the conference in Cairo or to go to any other Arab capital. The party also welcomed the formation of preparatory committee to define all these points.

A party political official said that the Socialist Labor Party believes that Egypt is an indivisible part of the Arab homeland and the call for this conference is based on the provisions of the constitution and the party's program.

The political official said that the success of the conference is conditional upon the political parties' representation. He added: We ask the states which have no parties to send representative delegations chosen by their governments or popular delegations provided that the conference will not be used for judging any Arab regime, for leveling accusations or for settling accounts among the various states.

Engineer Ibrahim Shukri, Egyptian opposition party leader, has stated that intensive contacts are being made with political parties and influential public figures throughout the Arab homeland as well as with some organizations in order to agree on the points that would bring the conference to fruition. The opposition leader declined to give names but said that the contacts are being carried out in difficult circumstances in view of the divisions rending the Arab homeland. However, he said, these contacts are reassuring and are succeeding.

The opposition leader said that he had held contacts with the PLO, the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

On the preparations for the conference, the opposition leader said: The conference is not an end in itself but we seek it to restore cohesion in the present circumstances and the opposition party welcomes every effort leading to this goal.

Regarding the normalization of relations between Egypt and Israel and the effect this has on Arab solidarity, Ibrahim Shukri emphasized that there is no real possibility for normalization as long as occupation by force continues to exist and as long as Israel does not recognize the Palestinians' right to establish their own homeland and the Arab character of Jerusalem and refuses to return the territories occupied in 1967.

The Egyptian opposition leader concluded his statement by emphasising that he is optimistic and that his optimism is based on the fact that the present situation is abnormal and that the party is not alone in being pained by the current Arab division. He said: We find in every part of the Arab homeland people who wish to make efforts to unite the Arab ranks. We welcome any effort that will share this responsibility with us.

The political official in the Socialist Labor Party defined the characteristics of the conference and the party's position on it in several points which include:

The parties which are to participate in the conference will do so at their own expense. We are not in power. Likewise we are prepared to go to any Arab capital in which the conference will be held at our own expense.

We have made several contacts with some Arab parties. We have not yet received replies from some of them while the others have asked for time to study the matter.

Expressing the opinion of the Liberal Socialist Party about the Egyptian opposition's attempt to unite the Arab ranks, the party leader said that the party's general secretariat has decided on the necessity to seek by all political means the normalization of Arab relations by sending party delegations to the Arab states to conduct a dialogue with the politicians and party officials there and to explain the Egyptian viewpoint on the "Camp David" agreement for peace in the Arab area. He said that differences of views are natural but the door must be kept open for dialogue among the nonofficial political and popular organizations.

Discussing the practical steps the party will take in this direction, the Liberal Socialist Party leader emphasized that the party will send a top-level delegation for dialogue with the Arab states, beginning with Saudi Arabia and the Arab Gulf states and then with some other Arab states, particularly the PLO and Jordan. He said that this is expected to take place within the next few weeks after the current necessary arrangements are completed.

On his opinion about the conference which the Socialist Labor Party has called for, the leader of the Liberal Socialist Party said that his party approves of this and believes that any political meeting among the Arab parties to conduct a frank dialogue is in the interest of the entire Arab world. He said: We always believe that an open dialogue could lead to positive results, would clarify the various viewpoints and would reveal many things that could be erroneous.

Mustafa Kamil Murad [leader of the Liberal Socialist Party] also spoke about the Islamic Peoples' League. He asserted that it is a league of peoples, unlike the Arab League which is a league of governments. He said that the Islamic Peoples' League is a league of the popular and political organizations in the Islamic states and will discuss issues that concern the Islamic world unaffected by governmental procedure, so that the peoples can learn the facts which will eventually constitute an effective factor in guiding the governments of the peoples.

BRIEFS

AIRCRAFT DEAL CANCELLATION--Cairo, 26 Aug (MENA)--Egypt has decided to cancel the proposed deal for the purchase of wide-bodied DC-10 passenger aircraft. AL-AKHBAR newspaper reports today that Minister of Tourism and Aviation Jamal an-Nazir conveyed this decision to the representatives of the McDonnell-Douglas Company. The minister said that the financial situation of Egyptair Company does not permit it to bear the cost of the four planes, which is $1.2 billion [figure as received]. The minister asked the company representatives to pay back the $1.5 million which Egyptair had paid with the order, since the order was contingent on Egyptian Government approval. [Text] [Cairo MENA in Arabic 0720 GMT 26 Aug 80 NC]

PRESIDENT SADDAM HUSAYN ADDRESSES TRADE UNIONS CONGRESS

JN261605 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1210 GMT 26 Aug 80

["Text" of 25 August speech delivered by Iraqi President Saddam Husayn at the final session of the Sixth National Congress of the Iraqi General Federation of Trade Unions in Baghdad--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Applause] In the name of the party and revolution command, I congratulate the comrades who won in today's elections. They thus receive a great honor in continuing the struggle for the toilers and the Iraqi people generally and in the service of the glorious Arab nation. In the name of the command, we also extend our thanks and appreciation to the comrades who had the honor of working in the executive bureau and in leading positions, in the service of the working class and the Iraqi people and in the struggle for the glorious Arab nation's objectives.

Arab friends and brothers; comrade representatives of workers in Iraq: Since the inception of the great July revolution in 1968, our great people's successful march has been establishing new values in Iraqi society. Among these is the fact that responsibility in any position is a great honor and a duty in the service of the Iraqi people, under the great July revolution's objectives.

Before the revolution, all of the Iraqi people were persecuted; Iraq occupied a low status among the Arabs and in the international community. When Iraq was mentioned, backwardness, chaos, injustice and subservience were mentioned. The Iraqi workers were referred to as the lowest class in the social, political and economic fields. This was also the case for peasants and for all Iraqi toilers. All of the Iraqis were persecuted, but some of them were persecuted twice as much. A woman was persecuted as a citizen, within the persecution of all Iraqis due to the conditions we pointed out, but at the same time she was persecuted by man within the family. The worker, the peasant and the other toilers were persecuted once because Iraq as a whole was persecuted and again because of other social factors involving political, economic and social influence, due to the class structure of the suspect agent regime. Now the Iraqi is free and the social status is one, regardless of the administrative structure of the state and society. All have equal chances. The worker is taken care of by the state and the party.

You may notice, friends, in the words of the Iraqis and of some militant Arabs in other places, that there is a clear unity between patriotism [al-wataniyah] and nationalism [al-qawmiyah]. When Iraq is mentioned, the Arab nation is mentioned. In fact, the Arab nation is mentioned even before Iraq. This does not mean [words indistinct] or placing it in a position it does not deserve, but it emphasizes the position it deserves and further emphasizes that the position it deserves can only be one that serves the Arab nation. This is due to the fact that the Arabs, regardless of their place, and the Arab states' citizens, regardless of their nationalities, believe that they are part of the Arab nation. All arabs believe that they are part of one nation, though divided into states, due to known circumstances and reasons. On this basis, patriotism is united with nationalism and class social struggle is united with national and patriotic struggle.

In light of this, friends, we consider Syria's security to be part of Iraq's security and Algeria's security also to be part of Iraq's security. We also treat occupied Palestine's territory as if it were Iraqi territory. We are preparing ourselves for a role in protecting the security of the Arab countries against the greedy, the invaders and the imperialists. We are also preparing ourselves for a role in liberating the beloved land of Palestine. [applause]

Some phenomena, friends, may not be understood by you. You may ask: How could a nation of 140 million be defeated by no more than 3.5 million Zionists on the land of Palestine? I must briefly tell you some facts. Had the Arab nation been even fewer in number, say 15 million, but undivided, it would have been stronger, for the parts consume one another's power. Division creates conflicting interests. The cause of these conflicts are not the peoples, but the rulers. Every ruler thinks he is right, even when he behaves deviantly or erroneously. Other rulers are connected with and directly and indirectly influenced by great powers and imperialist forces, which secure many of their interests through division, at the expense of the Arab nation and its struggle.

Friends, the Arab nation now comprises 22 states. It is a nation, but a divided one. Just imagine the situation in any nation to which you might belong that is divided into 22 parts, 22 rulers, 22 wills--22 types of will--22 international links, 22 theories on domestic action, 22 ideas about the meaning of the relationship among the parts. Can you imagine the strength of such a nation, to which you belong and to which others not attending this congress belong? We add to this the fact that 3.5 million Zionists on the Palestinian territory are not fighting the Arab nation with their own will, but with the will of Zionists everywhere--with the will of Zionists in the Soviet Union and of the Jews who emigrate to Palestine from the Soviet Union. They are fighting the Arab nation with the will of Zionists who are deeply embedded in U.S. institutions and in the key, important and basic departments that determine U.S. policy and U.S. technology and science. They are fighting the Arab nation with the efforts of Zionists in France, Britain, the Netherlands and elsewhere in the world. All of these Zionists carry with them the most modern scientific and technological developments, stolen from their countries, and offer them to the 3.5 million occupiers of the Palestinian territory. They all place the media, the funds and the information they obtain at the disposal of the 3.5 million. Therefore, the 3.5 million are only the vanguard of the hostile army against the Arab nation.

Actually, there are two types of hostile army: The first is Zionism's mobilization of entire countries against the Arab nation; and the second is a fifth column spread throughout the world to serve the 3.5 million. This is one of the primary reasons why you sometimes do not understand how 3.5 million can defeat 140 million Arabs. In order for this small number not to overcome the other number to which we referred, it must be weakened and have less international influence. A conflict exists between the national interests of France and of the French on one hand and what the Zionists inside France who have French nationality and who serve the Zionist entity want on the other. A conflict also exists between the interests of the United States and of the Americans who love their country and their national interests, without desire for exploitation, oppression and deprivation, on the one hand, and the Zionists with U.S. nationality inside the U.S. community on the other. Those Zionists want to place all U.S. potentials at the Zionist entity's disposal, at the expense of the Arab nation.

The Arabs will triumph when the Arab nation's sons have rid themselves of scientific and technological backwardness and have taken advance positions that bridge or reduce the gap between those who have come from the most developed scientific world circles and gathered on Palestinian territory as usurpers on one hand, and the Arab nation on the other, which has suffered from the oppression, division and backwardness that accompanied the colonialist domination of the Arab nation during past decades. They will triumph when the 22 entities decrease in number, not necessarily through merger but through a decrease in the conflicting wills and the multiple aspects of the political, social and economic will. Regardless of their opinions, all will find that the construction of a bridge connecting the Arab nation's sons and the strengthening of this bridge is an essential matter, although aspects and reasons may differ.

We are certain that the day will come when the Arabs will triumph over the midget Zionist entity. [applause]

We still have patience--not in enduring oppression but in expanding the chances of victory and in providing its requirements. Accordingly, we oppose those who have no patience, those who choose humiliating alternatives. They say that the Arab nation is incapable of achieving victory over the Zionists at present. We realize that the Arab nation, with its present situation, is incapable of achieving victory over the Zionists, but we also realize that this is not the Arab nation's final situation. You know that 5 years ago the Arab nation was more backward than it was 5 years ago--in Iraq, Syria, Algeria, Libya, everywhere. The difference may be relative. Progress in Iraqi may be greater than that in Saudi Arabia, or progress in the PDRY may be greater than that in Algeria,and so forth, in the fields of science and in preparing man's will along the right path. However, all of the Arab countries have progressed. The Arab nation's potentials have increased and the peoples have better knowledge of this nation, whose human interaction with the world's peoples has increased. This nation's voice has become audible, though sometimes when unnecessary situation or below the required level.

Thus, the day will come when the Arab nation's will must triumph. Accordingly, though we may not be able to fight when war is required to restore our rights, we are still not forced to capitulate, especially when we are able to avoid capitulation. However, we have to prepare for the needs of victory both day and night, among the workers and peasants, inside the armed forces and on the level of the leaders and scholars. We have to prepare for the requisites of serious struggle between us and the Zionist entity, which is an advanced position of service to imperialism and in a hateful racist position. Friends, in view of the Arab nation's present situation, you find that we sometimes cooperate with rightist regimes, some of which are reactionary. We do not do so because we believe the Arab nation's future must be so. We believe that the Arab nation's future must actually be as we believe, as applied inside the Iraqi community. But while we are struggling to achieve the future in which we believe, we do not forget the objective facts with which we must deal along the path of attaining future aspirations, nor the material facts that must be employed to attain these aspirations. In light of this, we sometimes deal with rightist regimes. We know that they are rightist and they know that we know. Thus, we work together, with the goal of achieving better Arab unanimity rather than division. However, this is not the target which we are struggling for. Therefore, we are dealing with regimes that we know are bound to the Americans by unacceptable ties. We tell them that we do not approve of their ties nor believe in them. Nevertheless, we agree to deal with them on any minimal level, which is greater than the limit that they want and smaller than that which we want. We do so in the service of the Arab nation, in all of its fields of struggle. We also do so in order to daily consolidate the Arab nation's abilities to utilize its will in defense of its independence, sovereignty, honor and security. On the basis of these concepts, the leadership approved the 8 February declaration.

We seek friendship with all peoples of the world. But we only seek friendship with representatives of those states that respect not only the will of Iraq, but the will of the Arab nation and of all its states as well. On the basis of these concepts, friends, you may be surprised to see us fight alongside reactionary Arab regimes when the foreigner attacks their lands. We do so because these lands are not the lands of the reactionary rulers, but the lands of the Arab people there. [applause] Similarly, we fight at the side of the progressive regimes in defense of territory, sovereignty and honor that are usurped by foreigners. We are the sons of one land. The land and people are Arab. Our history is one. When the foreigner violates the sovereignty of Oman, it is still an Arab land, though we have a definite opinion about the sultan and regime of Oman.

These phenomena may puzzle you when you look at matters from the traditional point of view. You say that Iraq is progressive. How can Iraq, for example, stand against China if the latter, God forbid, occupies the PDRY or Saudi Arabia? Is China not a progressive country? The answer is yes. Why then will Iraq stand against China if it occupies Saudi Arabia, which is a known rightist regime? This is the answer. I beg the pardon of the Chinese representatives. This is only an example. If we substitute the Soviet Union, Romania, Cuba or Yugoslavia for China, the example will still be correct. The same example will also apply if the United States attacked the PDRY. In that case, we would take the PDRY's side. The reason is that there are Arab people there.

Friends, Arab brothers: These principled commitments are serious burdens shouldered by the July revolution and require extensive work. This is our path and we have to continue our work along it. Without this path we do not deserve the honor of remaining in our positions, which we reached on the basis of these principles--on the basis of the concept that exploitation will end for good in Iraq and in the Arab homeland and that subservience will be replaced with equality, dignity and pride, and that socialism will prevail in the Arab homeland.

We respect the world's peoples and their struggle. We also respect their choices and hope that all will respect our choices. Moreover, we consider the security of the world's peoples, especially the Third World's peoples, as part of our security. On this basis, we establish relations with the Third World states and on this basis our interest in the nonaligned movement increases year after year and day after day. It is an inevitable affiliation on the international level, for the purpose of consolidating our national and pan-Arab independence, providing better chances for our national and pan-Arab activities and serving humanity at large from influential positions.

On the basis of these principles, brothers and friends, the revolution has been and will continue to be exposed to plots from various parties. But future plots will fail, as past plots failed. [applause] We are not conceited if we say that the strongest military force on earth cannot occupy Iraq, except when Iraq is empty of its inhabitants. [applause] With any small atomic bomb, the Americans can wipe the Iraqis out. However they can still occupy Iraq's territories [words indistinct] people are at such a level, they must have faith in the applied pattern of socialism.

GDR OFFICIALS TO DISCUSS ECONOMIC COOPERATION DURING VISIT

JN261130 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0850 GMT 26 Aug 80

[Text] Baghdad, 26 Aug (INA)--Erich Reim, GDR state secretary and first deputy minister of construction of general machinery, agricultural machinery and vehicles, and Ronald Schuman, deputy minister of foreign trade arrived here yesterday on a visit of several days. The GDR officials will discuss means of supporting economic and technical cooperation between the two countries and study implementation of the agreements signed between them. The two sides will also define fields of cooperation for 1981 as well as the development of bilateral trade cooperation.

Meeting With Trade Minister

JN261435 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1420 GMT 26 Aug 80

[Text] Baghdad, 26 August (INA)--RCC member and Minister of Trade Hasan 'Ali received Erich Reim, GDR state secretary and first deputy minister of construction of general machinery, agricultural machinery and vehicles; and Ronald Schuman, deputy minister of foreign trade, here today. During the meeting, bilateral trade and economic relations were reviewed and a followup was conducted on implementation of the minutes of the second session of the GDR-Iraqi joint trade committee, which convened in Baghdad last February.

NETHERLANDS DECIDES TO MOVE EMBASSY TO TEL AVIV

JN261509 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1435 GMT 26 Aug 80

[Text] Amman, 26 Aug (PETRA-JNA)--The Netherlands Government has informed the Foreign Ministry of its decision to move its embassy from Jerusalem to Tel Aviv.

Jordanian Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim expressed the Jordanian Government's gratitude and appreciation for the measure taken by the Netherlands Government. He said that it is proof of the confidence that has begun to govern Arab-Netherlands relations and of the clear understanding of Arab rights, which harmonizes with the international will. Al-Qasim added that the Netherlands' stand complements the European stand, which has begun to show positive movement toward recognition of Arab and Palestinian rights.

The foreign minister also praised the standof the El Salvador Government and its decision to move its embassy from Jerusalem. In addition, he thanked the other Latin American states that responded to the Arab request to move their embassies from occupied Jerusalem.

He expressed his confidence that the positive change in these states' stands will eventually result in further support for the legitimate Arab rights, in implementation of and commitment to international resolutions.

JORDAN REJECTS ISRAELI DEAD SEA CANAL PROJECT

JN260805 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 26 Aug 80 p 1

[Excerpt] Amman, Aug. 25 (Agencies/JT)--Jordan has rejected an Israeli Cabinet decision to go ahead with a project to build a hydroelectric power canal linking the Dead Sea to the Mediterranean. Minister of Industry and Trade 'Ali an-Nusur told the JORDAN TIMES that the project "involves the Dead Sea, which is an international water body separating Jordan from Palestine--occupied or otherwise." Any attempt by Israel to implement the project "violates international agreements," Mr. an-Nusur added.

The waterway, which will cost around $700 million to build, will run for about 100 kilometres from the occupied Gaza Strip to the southern end of the Dead Sea.

JORDAN, VIETNAM ESTABLISH DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

JN251356 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 26 Aug 80

[Text] The governments of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam have agreed to establish diplomatic relations on the level of nonresident ambassadors.

This agreement was reached due to the desire to bolster and develop the two states' relations of friendship, in the interest of peace and cooperation among peoples.

IRAQI STATE MINISTER TAKES REFUGE IN SYRIA

JN262014 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 26 Aug 80

[Text] Damascus--Retired Maj Gen 'Aziz Rashid 'Aqrawi, minister of state in the present Iraqi Government, has taken refuge in Syria.

'Aqrawi held a press conference this evening attended by radio, television and Arab and international agency correspondents. The Iraqi minister denounced the criminal practices of Saddam Husayn, the president of the Iraqi regime, against the masses of our people in fraternal Iraq, particularly against the honest people who struggle for a progressive Iraq, liberated from all kinds of subservience to imperialists, the reactionary and the Zionists.

The Iraqi minister referred to the attempts to put Iraq in the zone of U.S. influence. He said that Iraqi oil is sold to the United States at prices lower than international prices.

In regard to the domestic situation, 'Aqrawi spoke about the Iraqi regime's discrimination among the strata of the people and about Saddam Husayn's attempts to put an end to the Ba'th Party by liquidating its strugglers and its best principled, nationalist leaders. He stressed that the present institutions are mere structures, void of content, which rule over the resources and potential of the Iraqi people.

On the role of the reactionary Iraqi regime in the Arab arena, 'Aqrawi stressed that Saddam Husayn's regime is leading the reactionary Arab axis to compensate U.S. imperialism for what it lost as a result of the Iranian revolution's triumph. He revealed that the Iraqi regime wastes score of millions [not further identified] yearly to hatch conspiracies against Syria and its struggler President Hafiz al-Asad and against the Islamic Republic of Iran, because they are the two bastions of steadfastness against imperialism in the Middle East region and against its supporters, Zionism and reaction.

He stressed the Iraqi regime's march within the Camp David schemes, as manifested in its efforts to destroy the unity of the Arab line, to serve U.S. imperialism and in the expenditure of millions of dinars in conspiracies against the PLO. He concluded by stressing that he decided to come to Syria because it is the bastion Arab steadfastness, the Palestinian revolution and the Lebanese and Iraq national movements.

Retired staff Maj Gen 'Aziz Rashid 'Aqrawi, minister of state in the present Iraqi cabinet, has held many posts. He also has a full nationalist dossier. He is well known on both the Iraqi and pan-Arab levels. He has held ministerial posts in the Iraqi Government since 1974, in addition to being a member of the progressive national and patriotic front in Baghdad, a member of the Peace and Solidarity Council and a member of the International Peace Council. His last task was when he was a member of the higher committee that supervised the election of the Iraqi National Assembly and of the higher committee that supervised the legislative council in the Kurdistan region.

Joins National Kurd Movement

NC262125 Paris AFP in English 2106 GMT 26 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Damascus, 26 Aug (AFP)--Iraqi Minister of State 'Aziz 'Aqrawi today announced that he had quit his post and joined the "national Kurd movement." He told a press conference on arriving in Syria today that he refused "to be part of the dictatorial and Machiavellian regime of the tyrant Saddam Husayn."

Mr 'Aqrawi's move came one week after Iraqi authorities expelled Syrian Embassy personnel from Baghdad.

The minister said he chose "to leave his family to fight for the establishment of a democratic autonomous regime in Kurdistan."

PRIME MINISTER AL-KASM CHAIRS 24 AUG CABINET MEETING

JN251401 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 25 Aug 80

[Excerpts] Damascus--The cabinet convened at 1100 today under Prime Minister Dr 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm.

At the beginning of the meeting, the prime minister reviewed the political situation in the Arab world and Syria's leading, vanguard role in confronting all the schemes aimed at liquidating the Palestinian issue and all the new maneuvers whose purpose is to divert the Arabs' attention from the main battle with the Zionist enemy.

The cabinet also listened to a report on the dogfight which took place yesterday in the skies of fraternal Lebanon when the Arab Syrian fighters confronted the attacking Israeli planes in order to defend our Lebanese and Palestinians brothers.

The cabinet decided to address greetings of love and appreciation to our heroic eagles and armed forces, which embody our Arab nation's aspirations to defend its pan-Arab existence and preserve its sacred sites through confronting the Zionist enemy, U.S. imperialism and all the agents who placate them and either conceal or participate in their crimes. The cabinet then studied the items on its agenda and approved several draft laws.

ROMANIAN AMBASSADOR HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

JN211247 Damascus TISHRIN in Arabic 20 Aug 80 pp 1, 11

[Text] Damascus--Grigore Comartin, Romanian ambassador in Damascus, has praised Syrian-Romanian relations, stressing the need to continue to bolster the two friendly states' relations of friendship and cooperation.

In a press conference that he held yesterday at noon on the occasion of Romania's national day, the Romanian ambassador said that these relations have been bolstered and strengthened by the meetings and talks held by Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Hafiz al-Asad. He also pointed out that these talks and meetings reflected the desire of the two states and peoples desire to bolster and strengthen their relations.

The Romanian ambassador affirmed that the Camp David accords have reached a stalemate and cannot guarantee the necessary conditions for achieving a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East.

He pointed out that the European states' conference, which was recently held in Venice, did not reach solutions that would lead to a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East. Furthermore, he added, this conference did not touch on the Palestinian people's right to determine their fate.

He also noted that Romania denounces all of the grave acts perpetrated by Israel in the occupied Arab territories, particularly in Jerusalem. He affirmed that Romania will not recognize any amendment of the situation in this city, nor conduct any contacts or have any diplomatic representation in the eastern part of Jerusalem.

The Romanian ambassador reiterated his country's stand on the Middle East issue, saying: A just and comprehensive settlement to this problem will not be achieved without Israeli withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in 1967 and a solution to the Palestinian people's issue, based on their people's right to determine their fate and establish an independent state. He denied reports by several papers that specified the date of the Romanian president's visit to Jordan, saying: The Romanian Government has still not specified the date of this visit, which is scheduled to take place in reply to King Husayn's visit to Romania.

The ambassador stressed Romania's desire to hold an international meeting under UN auspices, in which all concerned sides, including the PLO and cochairmen of the Geneva conference, would participate, in order to solve the Middle East problem, particularly now that the Camp David accords have reached a stalemate.

He then discussed the Romanian revolution of 23 August 1944, which gave the Romanian people the opportunity to gain their rights, for which Romania struggled throughout centuries. Finally, he reviewed the Romanian people's achievements under President Nicolae Ceausescu and developments achieved in various fields, particularly in the economic and social spheres.

TALKS CONTINUE WITH VISITING ROMANIAN DELEGATION

JN262135 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 26 Aug 80

[Text] At 1800 today the second round of talks was held between the Syrian delegation under 'Abd al-Qadir Qaddurah, deputy prime minister for economic affairs, and the Romanian delegation under Gheorge Oprea, deputy prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania, in the Syrian Central Bank's meeting hall. The two sides reviewed the results of the work of the committees that were established and instructed them to resume their work.

ARAB PARLIAMENTARY UNION ISSUES STATEMENT

JN261827 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 26 Aug 80

[Excerpts] Damascus--The Arab Parliamentary Union, which met in Damascus from 24 to 26 August, issued a statement on the issues discussed and the results achieved. The statement strongly stressed the heroic Syrian role under the leadership of struggler President Hafiz al-Asad, in defending Arab soil and in confronting the imperialist conspiracy. It pointed out that domestic and foreign conspiracies against Syria hope to prevent Syria from performing its great pan-Arab role in defeating Camp David and all other capitulatory calls.

The participants in the meeting praised the series of noble sacrifices offered by the Syrian people. The Arab parliamentarians called for various forms of support for the confrontation states, to enable them to confront aggression and to continue their pan-Arab role and support for the Palestinian struggle and the PLO, the Palestinian people's sole legitimate representative.

Speakers at the meeting denounced the Camp David agreements and praised the Egyptian Arab people's struggle. They explained that the conspiracy is American and that the United States has supported it with all of its political capabilities, in order to make Israel the strongest state in the region and to weaken the Arab region, plunder its resources and divide it. The statement said that the participants in the meeting stressed their rejection of all Zionist measures annexing Jerusalem and making it the capital of the Zionist entity.

SYRIAN-ETHIOPIAN JOINT STATEMENT ISSUED ON FELEKE'S VISIT

JN262046 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 26 Aug 80

[Text] Damascus--Syria and Ethiopia have condemned the imperialist efforts to create disputes and separation between the Arab states and [words indistinct] for the two regions and to harm their peoples.

In a joint statement issued on the visit to Damascus by Dr Feleke Gedle-Giorgis, member of the commission to organize the party of workers of Ethiopia and minister of foreign affairs, the two sides agreed that imperialism follows a dangerous policy, intended to undermine the two regions' progressive states.

They also denounced all partial agreements and unilateral agreements, particularly the Camp David agreements and the unilateral peace agreement between the Egyptian regime and Israel. The two sides said that this agreement impeded the march of justice and peace in the region, aggravated the situation, encouraged the Israeli aggressor to proceed with its occupation of Arab territories and enabled it to establish a new imperilist-Zionist pact in the Middle East and Africa.

[Words indistinct] conviction that what is taking place within the Camp David agreements framework to favor the so-called autonomy talks will not lead to the achievement of the Palestinian people's inalienable rights, but rather disavows these rights and strengthens the Israeli occupation of Arab territories.

The two sides stressed the importance of maintaining the Indian Ocean and the Red Sea as peace regions. They strongly condemned the imperialist military presence in the Indian Ocean and the Horn of Africa.

Syria and Ethiopia expressed their determination to develop bilateral relations in the service of the two people's reciprocal interests and joint struggle. They agreed to establish diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level and noted that the exchange of ambassadors will take place as soon as possible.

FOREIGN MINISTER RECEIVES LEBANESE SHI'ITE OFFICIAL

JN241315 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 24 Aug 80

[Text] 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, today received Muhammad Mahdi Shams ad-Din, deputy chairman of the Shi'ite higher council in Lebanon.

Talks during the meeting dealt with recent developments in Lebanon.

LIBYA

AT-TURAYKI PLEDGES MILITARY AID TO LEBANON

NC270945 Paris AFP in English 0937 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Text] Kuwait, 27 Aug, (AFP)--Libya is prepared to supply military aid to Lebanese authorities in order to counter Israeli aggression, Libyan Foreign Minister 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam at-Turayki said in an interview published here today. Mr. at-Turayki also called on Arab leaders to hold "an urgent summit devoted exclusively to the dramatic situation in Lebanon."

Mr. at-Turayki, who told the dailies AL-WATAN and AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM that he was beginning a tour of gulf nations in the next few days, said leaders of the gulf region needed to exchange views before the Arab summit scheduled for Amman in November.

At the summit members of the Steadfastness Front--Libya, Algeria, Syria, South Yemen and the Palestine Liberation Organisation--were to present a collective working document on a possible joint strategy against Israel, he said.

U.S. MILITARY PRESENCE IN EGYPT, SOMALIA SCORED

LD262144 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1615 GMT 26 Aug 80

[Text] Tripoli--The political editor of JANA describes the report published by the French magazine LE POINT concerning what it calls the construction of a Soviet naval base in Al-Burdiyah port on the border with Egypt, as groundless, a categorical lie and a colonialist fabrication. The aim of it is to cover the presence of U.S. military forces in Egypt and to facilitate the signing of an agreement for military bases in Somalia.

The editor says that Libya, which expelled the U.S. military as well as the British, cannot allow the presence of military bases on its soil. Our stand towards foreign military bases is well-known. The leader of the revolution has explained it. He said: No foreign military bases, no matter what their source may be. The Libyan people who have become an armed people are capable of defending their country without the presence of foreign military bases.

The editor goes on to say: The bases are in Egypt. They are U.S. military bases. They are in Somalia and Oman. They threaten the safety and security of the region. They should be exposed and their presence revealed instead of creating lies about the peaceful Libyan people who are developing their country according to their will and revolutionary and national choices.

MAURITANIA

PRESIDENT HAYDALA RETURNS FROM VISIT TO GAMBIA

AB250957 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 25 Aug 80

[Text] Lt Col Khouna Ould Haydala, chairman of the CMSN and head of state and government, returned to Nouakchott yesterday following an official visit to Gambia, where he held discussions with his Gambian counterpart, Sir Dawda Kairaba Jawara.

The head of state, whose delegation included the minister of foreign affairs, was welcomed on arrival by Col Dia Amadou, minister advisor to the president, who took charge of current issues during the absence of the head of state. He was accompanied by members of the CMSN and the government and by the diplomatic corps accredited to Nouakchott. The head of state made the following statement on arrival: [begin recording]

[Question] Mr President, what are your impressions at the end of this official visit to the Gambia? What were the results?

[Answer] In the first place, I would like to say that I have excellent impressions of this visit. For 2 days we examined problems relating to (?our) bilateral relationship; we also studied current issues of interest to Arab and African countries and current issues in the world. In this sphere, we have [words indistinct] and by the way, the final communique is very expressive. I have noticed in the Gambia the presence of a special (?approach) to everything that has a bearing on Mauritania and a deep love for the people of Mauritania. I am sure this visit will give a new impetus to the cooperation between Mauritania and the Gambia, and this is in the interest of the two countries and peoples. On behalf of the delegation that accompanied me and on my own behalf, I would like to express our sincere thanks and profound gratitude to the president, the people and Government of the Gambia for the warm and brotherly welcome and the open hospitality accorded us throughout our stay in the Gambia. [end recording]'

SUDAN

NUMAYRI RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM KING HASSAN

JN251447 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1420 GMT 25 Aug 80

[Text] Khartoum, 25 August (SUNA)--This morning in Khartoum, President Numayri received Al-Fatih Muhammad Bashara, Sudanese ambassador to Saudi Arabia and head of the Sudanese delegation to the meetings of the Jerusalem Committee, which convened recently in Casablanca.

During the meeting the ambassador conveyed an oral message to President Numayri from Moroccan King Hassan II, in reply to the oral message that the Saudi ambassador conveyed to the Moroccan king from President Numayri. The ambassador also submitted a detailed report to President Numayri on the work of the Jerusalem Committee, which convened after the Israeli Knesset's announcement rendering Jerusalem the Zionist entity's eternal capital.

TUNISIA

POLISH AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO BOURGUIBA

LD260801 Tunis L'ACTION in French 20 Aug 80 p 4

[Unattributed report: "The New Polish Ambassador Presents His Credentials to President Bourguiba"]

[Text] During an official ceremony which took place at Essaada Palace at Marsa, President Bourguiba received new Polish Ambassador to Tunisia Stanislaw Kociolek, who presented his credentials to him in the presence of Foreign Minister Hassan Belkhoja. The Polish ambassador and his aides were introduced to the head of state by Chief of Protocol Abdelmajid Karoui. Both on arriving at and leaving the presidential palace, Kociolek inspected a detachment of the national army which presented arms.

BEGIN SENDS MESSAGE TO MUSKIE CRITICIZING U.S. ABSTENTION

TA270506 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0400 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Text] A message from Prime Minister Begin delivered by the Israeli ambassador in Washington to the U.S. secretary of state included criticism of the U.S. abstention in the Security Council vote on Jerusalem. Afterward Ambassador 'Evron said that the abstention had been one of the most serious developments in the relations between the two countries. In the talk the U.S. secretary of state expressed his wish to draw Israel's attention to the positive remarks he made at the Security Council.

FOREIGN MINISTRY REACTS TO U.S. POSITION ON EMBASSY MOVE

TA261115 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 26 Aug 80

[Text] The Jerusalem Foreign Ministry spokesman has repeated the government announcement, made the day before yesterday, that the United States had made specific promises to move its embassy to Jerusalem. The spokesman rejected a denial from Washington stating that the United States had not promised to move the embassy to Jerusalem.

Jerusalem emphasized that the U.S. promises were expressed in the Democratic Party's platform 4 years ago and reconfirmed not long ago at the New York Democratic Convention. The platform states that the party recognizes the existing status of Jerusalem as the capital of Jerusalem with free access to the places holy to all faiths. It supports this status and, as a result of this, thinks the U.S. Embassy should be moved to Jerusalem.

Political Circles Said 'Amazed'

TA261013 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 26 Aug 80 p 2

[Yosef Wachsman report: "A U.S. Spokesman Distorted the Formulation of the Cabinet Decision and Begin's Remarks"]

[Excerpt] Jerusalem political circles last night were amazed by the announcement made by the U.S. State Department spokesman distorting the formulation of the Cabinet decision and Prime Minister Menahem Begin's remarks and issuing an announcement based on that distortion.

The political circles noted that the Cabinet's decision and the prime minister's remarks had never stated that the "State Department" intended to transfer the U.S. Embassy to Jerusalem, as "quoted" by the State Department spokesman.

The prime minister said that the Democratic Party platform explicitly states that the U.S. Embassy would be transferred from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem, although it did not mention the date of the transfer. Such a statement was included in the Democratic Party platform 4 years ago and its platform for the coming election.

"One would assume that the platforms of the parties ought to be fulfilled in a democratic regime," the political circles in Jerusalem added.

The political circles also described as "incomprehensible" the sentence in the State Department spokesman's announcement referring to the Golan Heights (a conquered territory in its entirety--as the announcement put it) in view of the fact that the Golan Heights were not even mentioned in the Cabinet's decision.

The prime minister's office will probably issue an official reaction today to the State Department spokesman's announcement.

U.S. Embassy Response Cited

TA270803 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 27 Aug 80 p 1

[Unattributed report: "U.S. Embassy Circles: 'A Misunderstanding Caused a Tempest in a Teacup'"]

[Text] "A misunderstanding that caused a tempest in a teacup." This is how U.S. Embassy circles last night defined the exchange of announcements between the spokesman of the U.S. State Department and the Israeli prime minister's office on the issue of the transfer of the U.S. Embassy to Jerusalem.

In a clear effort to dispel the tension on this issue, embassy circles quoted the text of the question and answer held with the Washington State Department spokesman, pointing out that the misunderstanding resulted from the fact that each party addressed itself to something different. The State Department spokesman was asked whether there were U.S. promises--meaning, of course, government promises--or whether there were talks between Israeli and U.S. officials on the transfer of the embassy, to which he replied that he did not know of either promises or conversations of this sort. The State Department spokesman did not refer to the Democratic Party platform, the embassy circles said.

Democratic Party Platform Assessed

TA261620 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1410 GMT 26 Aug 80

[Text] It is the Democratic Party platform that explicitly pledges that the U.S. Embassy will be moved to Jerusalem. This is stated in the Israeli Foreign Ministry communique regarding the comments of the State Department spokesman on the Israeli Cabinet resolution Sunday. The spokesman argued, as we remember, that the United States had given no pledges about moving its embassy in Israel. Our political correspondent Yosi 'Abadi reports:

The State Department denial is mistaken, the Israeli Foreign Ministry states, because it says that the United States has given no pledges. The spokesman emphasizes the formulation of the government resolution on Sunday, there are explicit pledges in the United States to the transfer of the U.S. Embassy from the coastal plain to Jerusalem. In other words, the statement stresses the difference.

Pledges have not been given by the United States but in the United States, and the Democratic Party platform is what has been referred to. In 1976 the Democratic Party, President Carter's party, put the following clause in its election platform: We recognize and support the existing status of Jerusalem as Israel's capital with free access to all the holy sites in it granted to all faiths. As token of this stance, the U.S. Embassy should be transferred to Jerusalem. In August 1980 the Democratic Party again endorsed this clause. Are not these the explicit pledges given in the United States, the spokesman in Jerusalem asks in his communique.

AMBASSADOR 'EVRON INTERVIEWED ON ISRAELI-U.S. RELATIONS

TA270514 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0405 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Text] Israel's ambassador to Washington Efrayim 'Evron last night delivered a message from Prime Minister Menahem Begin to U.S. Secretary of State Edmund Muskie. In his message, Mr Begin argues against the U.S. position reflected in its abstention at the Security Council last week. At the end of the meeting at the State Department, our Washington correspondent Shalom Qital spoke with Ambassador 'Evron. [begin recording]

['Evron] One should not ignore the seriousness of this development. I think this is one of the gravest developments in our relations with the United States. However, we should refrain from adopting an attitude that this is the end of the world. On the contrary, Jerusalem will remain Israel's capital. We will not renounce our status there. Our present position on this issue is strong.

We should now look to the future, since it is clear that anything pertaining to the future, as far as friendship between Israel and the United States is concerned, is one of the most important elements of Israel's security and status. I am convinced that in spite of the current crisis in our mutual relations and despite our bitterness in the wake of the U.S. abstention, the positive elements in the relations between the United States and Israel will persist and even be strengthened in the future.

[Question] Mr 'Evron, you are talking about the future. In the very near future, in about 10 weeks, there will be an election in the United States. Would you also project your optimistic estimate--good relations in spite of the present crisis--to the period after the election?

[Answer] First, I do not agree with your assessment about my optimism or pessimism. As I read the political situation in the United States, I believe that the election will not constitute a turning point in our relations with the United States. I do not think that any significant or harsh change in the U.S. attitude toward us or in our mutual relations will occur after 4 November.

I assume that whatever the results of the elections, there will certainly be debates in the administration--whatever that administration turns out to be--over future moves. There may be a change in nuances. However, I am convinced that the basic approach will not change, whatever the administration. [end recording]

FOREIGN MINISTRY STATEMENT ON NETHERLANDS EMBASSY DECISION

TA:61534 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 15[illegible] GMT 26 Aug 80

[Government Press Office release of 26 August Foreign Ministry statement on the transfer of the Netherlands Embassy from Jerusalem]

[Text] The Government of Israel has received the announcement on the transfer of the Embassy of the Netherlands from Jerusalem with deep anguish and sorrow.

The Government of Israel expresses deep feelings of sympathy to the Government of the Netherlands and its people, who were forced to succumb to unjustified intervention in its relations with Israel.

The relations between the Netherlands and Israel were founded on the stable principles of mutual respect and strong friendship. The people of Israel will never forget the efforts of innumerable Dutch men and women to save Dutch Jews during the years of the Nazi conquest.

That is why Israel's grief is greater upon seeing a courageous and noble nation being heavily pressured by certain Arab countries.

The Government of Israel is convinced that submission to such pressures is a grave mistake, as many countries who have previously paid the price of their submission have already seen.

Despite the efforts of Israel's enemies to force their will on Israel's friends, Jerusalem is the capital of Israel and will forever remain so. Since early times it has been the people of Israel's religious, spiritual and cultural center, and it shall be so in the future as well.

Netherlands Foreign Minister Interviewed

TA261855 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 26 Aug 80

[Netherlands Foreign Minister Christoph van der Klaauw interviewed in English by Israeli correspondent in West Europe Mikha'el Karpin in the foreign minister's office, time not given--videotaped]

[Text] [Question] Why are you removing the Netherlands Embassy from Jerusalem to Tel Aviv? [Answer] First reason: The decision of the Security Council, which called upon us to remove the embassy. The Netherlands has always followed the recommendations of the Security Council. Second reason: the decision of the Knesset to which we didn't agree, reaction in the Islamic world. I do reject ultimatums, but reaction is a factor, naturally, and it has to be taken into account.

[Question] Do you feel a worsening of the relations between Israel and the Netherlands? [Answer] I sincerely hope not. I attach the greatest importance to the good, traditionally good, relations between Israel and the Netherlands. We have proved that many times. I hope that we can overcome this setback, this very difficult situation, and resume the good relations we have always had. I sincerely want to work for that.

Further Details on Statements

TA261444 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 26 Aug 80

[Text] The official Netherlands statement on the transfer of its embassy in Israel from Jerusalem to Tel Aviv says that the annexation of East Jerusalem constitutes a unilateral change of the city's status and that change places an obstacle on the road to finding an arrangement for solving the Israeli-Arab conflict. At the same time, the Government of the Netherlands stated that it did not make that decision under Arab pressure but, rather, following the UN Security Council resolution and in light of pertinent political reasons. The statement continues, in this context, that a policy of ultimatums in relations between friendly countries is unacceptable. However, the Hague regretfully notes that the pressures applied on it have continued.

The Government of the Netherlands statement also requests, as it phrased it, continuing the close and friendly ties with Israel, relations that have existed since Israel was established. Israel's right to live in secure and recognized borders will continue to be an unshakable foundation of Netherlands foreign policy, the statement reads.

Israel's reaction to that resolution expressed feelings of sympathy with the Netherlands Government and its people for having been forces to submit to unjust intervention in its relations with Israel. This is the formula issued by the Foreign Ministry spokesman in Jerusalem this afternoon. The Israeli statement also says that Israel's sorrow is even greater in view of the Dutch people's efforts to save the Jews of the Netherlands during the years of the Nazi occupation.

HAITI ANNOUNCES IT WILL MOVE EMBASSY FROM JERUSALEM

TA261828 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 26 Aug 80

[Text] Haiti announced tonight that it will also comply with the Security Council resolution and will move its embassy from Jerusalem to Tel Aviv. Foreign Minister Georges Salomon said in Port-au-Prince that there may be problems in moving the embassy, for the ambassador will apparently find it difficult to find an appropriate building in Tel Aviv. At noon, the Netherlands announced that it is transfering its embassy from Jersualem. Eight countries have made this decision.

SWISS REFUSE TO SIGN WELFARE AGREEMENT IN JERUSALEM

TA270809 Tel Avid MA'ARIV in Hebrew 27 Aug 80 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Following Panama's Announcement Last Night That It Is Removing Its Embassy, Senior Elements: 'Within Days, All the Foreign Representations Will Announce Their Transfer to Tel Aviv'"]

[Excerpt] The Government of Switzerland will not sign the agreement for technical cooperation between it and Israel in Jerusalem. The Swiss are, however, prepared to sign the agreement any time, anywhere in Israel, except Jerusalem.

The agreement involves social welfare, as agreed upon between Bern and Jerusalem in contacts between Swiss Government officials and the representatives of the Israeli Labor and Social Welfare Ministry. Israel's ambassador to Switzerland, Matityahu Adler, visited the Swiss Foreign Ministry yesterday, noting that Israel would not agree to sign the treaty anywhere but Jerusalem. The Swiss, on the other hand, remained adamant in their position.

EUROPEAN MILITARY ATTACHES AVOID IDF GOLAN EXERCISE

TA240753 Jerusalem POST in English 24 Aug 80 p 1

[Report by David Landau: "EC Aides Boycott IDF Golan Maneuvers"]

[Excerpt] A new focus of tension between Israel and the European Community countries has arisen following the refusal of European military attaches to attend a recent IDF maneuver on the Golan Heights.

The chief of military intelligence, Maj Gen Yehoshu'a Sagi, held a stiff meeting with the attaches of Britain, France, Germany and Italy at the end of last week at which their absence from the Golan exercise was discussed.

At least one of the attaches came away from the meeting with the impression that Sagi had hinted he might not invite the Europeans to maneuvers in the future--even to maneuvers within the green line. An EC diplomatic source told the POST that if this was the case, the affair would be taken up by the EC ambassadors, and the EC countries might consider "retaliatory" action against the IDF attaches posted to their capitals.

The four attaches and their embassies had made it clear informally to Israeli Government circles that their absence from the maneuver reflected the general dissatisfaction of their governments with Israeli policies (the Jerusalem law, for example).

In particular, the Europeans indicated a connection between their declinging to attend the Golan exercise and the current consideration in both government and opposition parties, of proposed legislation to annex the Golan Heights to Israel.

One EC source explained that the clear and intended message of the attaches' absence was that if Israel does go ahead and annex the Golan Heights "that won't help relations" between Israel and the EC states in the future.

The maneuver was held shortly after the Knesset had passed legislation enabling the Golan druse to hold Israeli citizenship.

The attaches' absence was not undertaken as a demonstrative, collective step. Each made his separate excuse to the IDF for his inability to attend. But behind the scenes, it is reliably learned, there was consultation between the embassies, and, in some cases, specific instructions were issued by the home government forbidding the attaches to attend.

Other attaches stationed here, including those of the United States, Canada, Turkey, the Philippines and Latin American countries, did watch the maneuver.

Foreign Ministry on Attache's Action

TA261357 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 26 Aug 80

[Text] The Foreign Ministry in Jerusalem expressed profound regret to the representatives of Britain, France, Italy and West Germany that their military attaches were not allowed to participate in the IDF drill on the Golan Heights. The special envoy, Moshe Sasson expressed to the diplomats Israel's profound displeasure at the fact that they had involved the military attaches in a political issue. Our political correspondent reports that a number of the representatives reported that the decision should not be considered as a precedent and expressed their hope that in the future military attaches will attend the IDF drills.

Begin Backs IDF Spokesman

TA261509 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1454 GMT 26 Aug 80

[Text] Jerusalem, 26 Aug--The Defense Ministry spokesman announces: The prime minister and defense minister approved, prior to its publication, the IDF spokesman's announcement regarding the absence of several foreign military attaches from the IDF exercise on the Golan Heights.

Begin To Downplay Incident

TA260845 Jerusalem POST in English 26 Aug 80 p 2

[Report by David Landau: "Begin Didn't Know of Row With Attaches"]

[Excerpt] Prime Minister and Defence Minister Menahem Begin was not behind the army's decision to make an "issue" of the refusal of European military attaches to attend a maneuver on the Golan Heights. Begin's spokesman, Dan Pattir, told the Jerusalem POST yesterday that the premier had been routinely informed of the four EC attaches' refusal to attend the exercise, but he had not reacted or issued any orders on the subject.

It was not at Begin's behest, therefore, said Pattir, that the chief of military intelligence, Maj Gen Yehoshu'a Sagi, had summoned the four attaches last Thursday for a meeting described later by European sources as "tough".

Several ranking European diplomats had assumed that Sagi was acting on Begin's orders--particularly since the exercise in question was held on 26 July and Sagi only met with the four attaches on 21 August.

Pattir could not say whether Sagi had acted at his own initiative in summoning the attaches, or at the request of the chief of staff. The affair was reported in the POST on Sunday morning and confirmed in a lengthy statement issued by the army spokesman late on Sunday night.

BEGIN, SHAMIR CLAIM USE OF U.S. ARMS IN LEBANON 'SELF DEFENSE'

TA270807 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 27 Aug 80 p 1

[HA'ARETZ political correspondent's report: "Begin and Shamir to Lewis: The Use of U.S. Arms in Lebanon--in Self-Defense"]

[Text] In the last few days, the prime minister and the foreign minister have explained to U.S. Ambassador to Israel Samuel Lewis that the use the IDF made of U.S. arms in its operations in Lebanon was intended for national self defense.

Lewis reminded Begin and Shamir of the limitations imposed by Congress on the use of certain types of arms in operations that are not part of a comprehensive war but are part of Israel's acts of defending itself. Begin and Shamir replied that the activities in Lebanon constitute Israeli combat that should be regarded as national self defense.

Defense Official on Continued Flights

TA261429 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 26 Aug 80

[Text] The Air Force will continue to carry out surveillance flights over Lebanese airspace and follow the terrorists' activities in order to guarantee Israel's safety, Deputy Defense Minister Mordekhay Tzipori told our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal.

He added that anyone who attempts to disrupt the Israeli Air Force's activities will have to bear the consequences. If the Syrians did not learn their lesson from the experience of the past few years, Israel will remind them again. Tzipori was reacting to remarks emanating from Damascus to the effect that Syrian aircraft will guard Lebanese airsapce against Israel activity.

MANUFACTURERS SEEK COPRODUCTION OF FIGHTER WITH U.S. FIRMS

TA261110 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 26 Aug 80 p 1

[Military correspondent Ze'ev Schiff report: "A Turning Point in Israel's Approach Because of Budgetary Difficulties: Representatives of the Israeli Aircraft Industries Left for the United States To Propose Coproduction of the 'Lavi'"]

[Text] Heads of the Israeli aircraft industries have left for the United States to confer with representatives of four large aircraft manufacturers and to propose to one of the companies to coproduce the new Israeli Lavi fighter. This proposal constitutes a turning point in the approach of Israel and the aircraft industries which previously wanted to manufacture the aircraft on its own. This plan was approved by the prime minister, the defense minister and the finance minister.

The new decision stems from budgetary difficulties regarding the investments for the production of the Lavi. Even before the large investments began, it emerged that in its present economic situation Israel would be hard to put to carry out this expensive project. In spite of the large cuts, a special clause in this year's budget provides for the development of the Lavi. Financing difficulties will begin with the budget for 1981.

In meetings with Prime Minister Menahem Begin and Finance Minister Yiga'el Hurvitz it was decided that the aircraft industries would accept any U.S. aircraft company for coproduction of the Lavi. As may be recalled, the Defense Department has in the past rejected the proposal made by Northrop to coproduce the F-18. The intention had then been to produce most of the F-18 in the United States.

Israeli experts estimate that the new Israeli proposal may sound tempting to the Americans, because the sale of the large number of Lavis to the Israeli Air Force is already guaranteed. Besides easing the financial aspect, coproduction will benefit Israel in that it will provide a chance to receive the U.S. administration's permission to export the Lavi to additional markets. As may be recalled, the Lavi is projected to carry a U.S.-made engine, the F-404, produced by General Electric.

The Israeli delegation to the United States consists of director general of the aircraft industries Gidor, department heads Bulkin and Qarat, the director of the Lavi project and investors and a lawyer. Prior to its departure for the United States, it was decided that the delegation would not include any representative of the air force, and the Israeli military attache and the procurement delegation in the United States. The delegation has already met representatives of McDonnel-Douglas, Northrop and Grumman.

PRESIDENT NAVON TO VISIT EGYPT AT END OF OCTOBER

TA261006 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 26 Aug 80 p 1

[Gid'on Allon report: "President Navon Will Visit Egypt at the End of October"]

[Text] President Yitzhaq Navon will visit Egypt at the end of October. The official visit will last 2 or 3 days and will include a meeting with President as-Sadat and Egyptian administration officials, and tours of Cairo and Alexandria and historical sites.

During his visit to Egypt, President Navon will be accompanied by his wife Ofire, his aide-de-camp, his spokesman and Israeli journalists. These details were clarified yesterday during a 1-hour talk between President Yitzhaq Navon and Prime Minister Menahem Begin. However, it was decided that the specific details regarding the date of the visit and its nature would be determined through diplomatic channels, namely, the foreign ministry and Israel's ambassador to Cairo, Dr Eliyahu ben-Elisar.

The HA'ARETZ correspondent has learned that President Navon will send a personal message to Pr sident as-Sadat in the next few days accepting the latter's invitation to visit Egypt. In his message President Navon will express no desire to address the Egyptian People's Assembly, in view of the opposition expressed by Prime Minister Begin and the Cabinet ministers who believe that Mr Begin should be invited to address the Egyptian People's Assembly, in view of the opposition expressed by Prime Minister Begin and the Cabinet Ministers who believe that Mr. Begin should be invited to address the Egyptian People's Assembly to reciprocate As-Sadat's address to the Knesset in 1977. In any case, a proposal to address the Egyptian People's Assembly was not included in As-Sadat's invitation to Navon. The meeting of the president and the prime minister was also attended by Begin's aide Yehi'el Qadishy and the president's spokesman 'Ami Gluska. Mr Begin reviewed Israeli-Egyptian relations and the suspension of the negotiations on the autonomy with Egypt.

Mr Begin also expanded on last week's Cabinet session where the president's trip to Egypt was approved. Mr Begin emphasized that he had explicityly advised the ministers to approve the trip, because it was an expression of the process of normalization underway between the two countries and the decision on the trip should not be influenced by the crisis in the talks between Israel and Egypt. At the end of their meeting the president and the prime minister refused to elaborate on the contents of their talk.

TERRORISTS SAID GETTING WEAPONS FROM USSR, EAST EUROPE

TA221420 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Text] Deputy Defense Minister Mordekhay Tzipori has told a Netherlands parliamentary delegation that the Arab terrorist organizations are receiving arms, equipment and training from the USSR and from Eastern European states. Speaking to the delegation in his Tel Aviv office, Tzipori added that all terrorist actions in the world can be traced or indirectly to the Arab terrorist organizations. Also taking part in the meeting was the IDF's director of military intelligence, Maj Gen Yehoshu'a Sagi, who surveyed the buildup of the Arab armies.

ETHIOPIA

LIBERIA'S DOE ARRIVES FOR 4-DAY VISIT

LD261250 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in English 1015 GMT 26 Aug 80 EA

[Text] His Excellency Master Sgt Samuel Doe, head of state of the Republic of Liberia and chairman of the People's Redemption Council, was accorded a warm and friendly welcome today when he arrived in Addis Ababa on a 4-day official visit to Socialist Ethiopia. The Liberian leader and the top-level delegation accompanying him were welcomed at Bole International Airport by Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council [PMAC] and COPWE [Commission for Organizing the Party of the Workers of Ethiopia] and commander-in-chief of the revolutionary army.

Present at the welcoming ceremony were also Comrade Fikre-Selassie Wodgeress, secretary general of the PMAC and member of the COPWE Executive Committee; Comrade Fiseha Desta, PMAC assistant secretary general, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and member of the COPWE Executive Committee; and other PMAC Standing Committee and COPWE Executive Committee members. Also present at the airport ceremony were cabinet ministers, members of the COPWE Central Committee, force commanders, members of the diplomatic corps, representatives of international organizations, and members of the Liberian community residing in Addis Ababa.

Meeting With Mengistu

LD262338 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 26 Aug 80 EA

[Text] This afternoon Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam and His Excellency Master Sgt Samuel Doe held private talks at the national palace.

Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council [PMAC] and Commission for Organizing the Party of the Workers of Ethiopia [COPWE] and commander in chief of the revolutionary army and His Excellency Master Sgt Samuel Doe, head of state of the Republic of Liberia and chairman of the Peoples Redemption Council, held talks on matters affecting their two countries.

Prior to the talks His Excellency Master Sgt Samuel Doe laid a wreath at the Victory Monument. On arrival at the Victory Monument, accompanied by Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam, His Excellency Master Sgt Samuel Doe was welcomed by Comrade Solomon Muluneh, acting mayor of the city of Addis Ababa, after which he received a salute from an honor guard.

Present at the ceremony were officials of the Government of Ethiopia, including Comrade Fikre Sealassie Wogderes, secretary general of the PMAC and member of the Executive Committee of the COPWE; members of the Standing Committee of the PMAC and executive members of COPWE; ministers; commissioners; armed forces commanders; senior government officials; and members of the COPWE Central Committee.

COUNCIL APPOINTS NEW MINISTERS, OFFICIALS

LD251134 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in English 1015 GMT 25 Aug 80 EA

[Text] The Provisional Military Administrative Council (PMAC) today appointed two ministers, a commissioner, a permanent secretary, an ambassador, a deputy commissioner and a deputy auditor general.

The appointees were presented to Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam by Comrade Fisseha Desta, assistant secretary general of the PMAC, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and Executive Committee member of COPWE [Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia].

They are: Comrade Ashagere Yigletu, ambassador; Comrade Tetachew Kibret, minister of law and justice; Comrade Abebe Kebede, minister of domestic trade; Comrade Getahun Terefe, commissioner of the compensations commission; Comrade Moges Habte Mariam, permanent secretary in the Ministry of Public and State Security; Comrade Tegenu Wolde Mariam, deputy auditor general; and Comrade Teferawork Shimeles, deputy commissioner of the children's commission.

KENYA

FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS WITH BURUNDI COUNTERPART

LD221716 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 22 Aug 80 EA

[Excerpt] Kenya's foreign minister, Dr Robert Ouka, and the visiting Burundi foreign minister, Edouard Nzambimana, yesterday held talks on bilateral and international matters in Dr Ouka's office in Nairobi. The two ministers observed that economic and cultural relations between Kenya and Burundi need to be improved to match up the excellent and cordial diplomatic relations existing between the two countries. They agreed that the two countries could improve ties through frequent visits and meetings. They also agreed to consult each other on all matters relating to trade and communications.

The Burundi minister thanked the Kenya Government for the use of the port of Mombasa for Burundi's imports and exports. He also thanked Kenya for the transit traffic though Kenya and for the supply of various goods which Burundi purchases from Kenya. Dr Ouko observed that the two countries need to increase trade between them and also exchange general information about their respective countries.

Mr Nzambimana is in Kenya to deliver a personal message to President Moi from President Jean Bagaza of Burundi.

TANZANIA

CPSU DELEGATION ARRIVES IN DAR ES SALAAM 22 AUG

ID221534 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1200 GMT 22 Aug 80 EA

[Text] A three-man CPSU delegation arrived in Dar es Salaam today at the invitation of the Chama Cha Mapinduzi [CCM]. The delegation is led by (Vasiliy Galbo), member of the CPSU Central Committee. Several party and government officials were at Dar es Salaam airport to receive the delegation. The Soviet ambassador in Dar es Salaam was among those who welcomed the delegation.

(Vasiliy Galbo) said the purpose of the visit is to strengthen relations between the two parties and said that the CCM is recognized by the USSR as a firm pillar of peace and a fighter for the elimination of all forms of injustice in the world. The delegation is to exchange views on the elimination of injustice in the world and all forms of exploitation. The delegation will spend 10 days in the country.

Official Praises CPSU Support

LD232228 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1200 GMT 23 Aug 80 EA

[Text] The Chama Cha Mapinduzi [CCM] has asked the CPSU to continue its support for the liberation movements in southern Africa. Speaking at a reception for a CPSU delegation, CCM Central Committee Member Ndugu Isaac Sepetu said that the CCM was aware and appreciative of the CPSU's contribution to the liberation movements in southern Africa.

Mr Sepetu who is also the minister of information and tourism, said that the CCM had learned a great deal from the CPSU through good cooperation between the two parties. He said that apart from the fact that these two parties had been exchanging visiting delegations and views, some of the CCM leaders had been given the opportunity to study and tour various parts of the USSR to see the progress achieved under the CPSU leadership. Ndugu Sepetu said that the CCM, through such contacts, had acquired a picture of the work of the CPSU through a period of 64 years, that is, since the Great October Revolution of 1917 which led to the founding of the first socialist state in the world.

UGANDA

OBOTE CONTINUES ELECTIONEERING TOUR

LD261300 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 26 Aug 80 EA

[Text] The president of UPC [Uganda People's Congress], Dr Milton Obote, has arrived in Gulu to continue his meet-the-people tour of northern Uganda, which has already taken him to Moroto, Kotido, Nebbi, Arua and Moyo districts. On his way to Gulu, Dr Obote addressed massive rallies in (Ajimani), Pakelle, Atiya, Pawor, Kabobo and Lamogi.

Addressing a rally in Moro, Dr Obote appealed to exiles to come back because there shall be no revenge. He also assured his listeners that under a UPC government he will ensure that all innocent ex-soldiers who are now in prison are released. Dr Obote also promised that a UPC government will ensure that essential commodities are made available as quickly as possible. After elections, Dr Obote said, his party will concentrate on the removal of poverty and do everything possible to provide basic farming equipment. The former president of Uganda added that a UPC government will help with loans. A UPC government will also allow foreign investors to come to Uganda, both for the benefit of investors and Uganda. On the role of the liberation army, Dr Obote said its mission was to liberate, assist and build a new Uganda, but not to kill, harass or destroy the little that remains. He said security and unity will be the priority policy, because the most valuable gift God has given every person is life.

On allegations by some people that a UPC government will kill Madi, Kakwa and Lugbara, Dr Obote reiterated that the liberation war was not fought against any tribe or religion, but was aimed at removing the oppressive regime of Amin. Attacking other political parties on the role they played in the liberation war, the party president particularly lashed at DP [Democratic Party] for preaching everywhere about democracy when they did nothing since 1971. At the same rally, the minister of power, posts and communications, Mr Akena Pojak denied allegations made by BBC during the liberation war that the Acholi and Langi took up arrows, spears and bows to chase and kill Madi tribesman.

The special assistant to the Military Commission on Political Affairs, Mr Rwakasisi, said UPC has got the means and power to defeat the DP and is confident about a UPC victory in the forthcoming elections.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

FRENCH ENVOY DENIES TROOPS USED TO ISOLATE FORMER OFFICIALS

AB261325 Paris AFP in French 1116 GMT 26 Aug 80

[Text] Bangui, 26 Aug (AFP)--The French ambassador in Bangui, Mr Jacques Humann, formally denied on Monday night rumors that elements of the French forces stationed in the Central African Republic have been asked to prevent people from gaining access to the residence of the former vice president, Mr Henri Maidou, and that of the former prime minister, Mr Christian Ayandho, both relieved of their functions on Saturday. The French ambassador added that to his knowledge the Central African authorities had not at any time requested that French soldiers undertake any such mission.

CHAD

MUSTAFFA SUPPORTS GOUKOUNI OUEDDEI GOVERNMENT

LD261536 Tripoli JANA in English 1420 GMT 26 Aug 80

[Text] Tripoli, 26 Aug (JANA)--At a press conference held in Tripoli yesterday, the secretary of the National Movement for the Liberation of Chad 'the third army', Adam Mustaffa, said the real conflict in his country is between the national forces represented by the legitimate government for national unity led by Goukouni Oueddei and the colonialist forces led by Hissein Habre.

Adam Mustaffa accused Habre of launching an armed attack against the country's legitimate government and of trying to destroy the Lagos agreement at the colonialists' encouragement. He held the French Government and its agents responsible for supporting Habre and for all material and human losses.

He then exposed the Egyptian regime's involvement in the conflict against the Chadian Government and strongly denounced its intervention. The intervention, he said, in Chad's internal affairs is in the interest of Western imperialism. He accused As-Sadat's regime of ignoring all OAU resolutions and world public opinion which supports the Chadian people's unity and its government.

Adam Mustaffa announced his movement's support for Chad's legitimate government which represents the real national forces inside the country and abroad, for his movement is one of the militant signatories of the Lagos agreement. He called upon national forces and friendly countries which signed the agreement to offer political and moral support to the government.

He denounced the movement's former secretary for his (?secessionist) stand and accused him of being an agent like Habre. At the end of the conference, the secretary of 'the third army' commended the Jamahiriyah people's stance, pointing out the bonds between the two countries' people. He expressed his admiration for the third universal theory. Just as this theory has been able to offer radical solutions to the Libyan people's problems, it can do so for the Chadian people. He then praised Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's brave stand in support of the Chadian people.

RWANDA

HABYARIMANA VISITS UGANDA, CONFERS WITH MUWANGA

AB240746 Paris AFP in English 0646 GMT 24 Aug 80

[Text] Kigali, Rwanda, 24 Aug (AFP)--Rwandan President Juvenal Habyarimana made a lightning visit to neighbouring Uganda Friday for talks with Ugandan leader Paulo Muwanga, it was disclosed here Saturday. The two men for three hours in the border district of Kabale and reportedly discussed frontier security and the transport of Rwandan goods through Uganda. Both countries are landlocked. The two leaders decided to hold regular consultations in future on these two problems.

GHANA

VICE PRESIDENT RECEIVES CHAD'S KAMOUGUE, DELEGATION

AB261921 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 26 Aug 80

[Text] A four-man Chad Government delegation today called on the vice president, Dr deGraft Johnson at the Castle to brief the government on the political situation in their country. The vice president of Chad, Colonel Kamougue, who is the leader of the delegation, said the visit will enable the Ghana Government to appreciate the need for a government of national reconciliation in Chad.

Replying, Dr deGraft Johnson expressed the concern of all African countries about the situation in war-torn Chad. He agreed with his Chad counterpart that peace is a prerequisite of development in Chad. Dr deGraft Johnson gave the assurance that Ghana will assist in finding a permanent solution to the crisis and insure progressive development in Chad. The delegation has already visited Cameroon and Lome.

GUINEA

SEKOU TOURE ANALYZES GUINEA-BISSAU BORDER DISPUTE

AB252050 Conakry Domestic Service in French 1615 GMT 25 Aug 80

[Second part of address by Guinean President Ahmed Sekou Toure on the resolutions adopted by the Casablanca Ad Hoc Committee on Jerusalem delivered at an information meeting of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Guinean Democratic Party on 22 August--recorded]

[Excerpts] Comrades, on the second point of information, we are going to tell you of the tension that has been created in our relations with the state of Guinea-Bissau, against our will. The political line being followed by the Guinean party is well known. It is perfectly clear: fight imperialism, colonialism; fight injustice, and arbitrariness; fight for the triumph of the just cause of absolute equality for all peoples and all nations [applause]. The greatness of a nation is not measured by the density of its population, the area it covers; neither is it measured by the material wealth. For us, only justice, truth and social usefulness constitute the basis and the criteria for appreciating the greatness of a nation. [applause] Since gaining our independence, our main objective has been to help liberate the other colonies in Africa, [applause] and we have committed ourselves to it without fail. It is in this context that brothers from Guinea-Bissau, Angola, Mozambique, Sao Tome and Principe, Cape Verde and other places, came to Guinea to train and form the basis of their liberation movements.

Our aim in convening this conference for cadres is to communicate to you the latest information, and all we have been saying on our relations with liberation movements, including the PAIGC, are only to enlighten you concerning the information that we have in store for you. Our imperialist enemy can (?implant) within either of our parties elements which are dangerous to the brotherhood of arms and the communal ties which exist between the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea and the Republic of Guinea-Bissau. No real conflict can arise between us. The situation is so clear. What is it all about?

About 7 years ago we undertook offshore prospecting through seismographic means to find out whether our territorial waters contain any oil deposits. The first campaign was organized from 20 December 1973 to 7 January 1974 and it covered an area of 3,325 kilometers. A second campaign was carried out from 8-20 February 1977 on an area of 1,931 km.

From 7 January 1977 to 26 March 1977, the [name indistinct] well has sunk 3,300 meters deep. Finally, we resumed the campaign from 31 July 1980 to 19 August 1980, for prospecting in an area of 2,440 km. We have been engaged in this prospecting campaign since 1973. No one has had anything to say. In 1964, 9 years before the beginning of our prospecting, we adopted a bill delineating the Guinean territorial waters.

The borders agreed upon by France and Portugal in 1886 constitute the official borders between the former Portuguese Guinea and the former French Guinea. We have been carrying out prospecting for 7 years now without ever receiving any protests from our brothers in Bissau. But now that the imperialists know that Guinea's territorial waters conceal oil reserves they want to use Guinea-Bissau to create problems for us. They are looking for weapons so that they can aim their bayonets at Guinea. We have until now replied with silence; that is why we have never talked about this problem, because there is an international law. Even if we took a bit of territory from Portugal in conformity with our law of 1964, has Guinea-Bissau any right to challenge our law 16 years later, considering that Portugal neither protested nor challenged us? Guinea-Bissau cannot legally do this because it has inherited an established reality.

Our brothers in Guinea-Bissau inherited from Portugal, and therefore they can take only what Portugal passed on to them at the time of its departure. However, when we became aware that Guinea-Bissau was interested in the same zone, we passed another law bringing our borders back to parallel 10 degrees, 40 minutes, although nobody asked us to do so. We thus returned to independent Guinea-Bissau the maritime zone we had taken away from colonialist Portugal. After the adoption of the new law, we sent a letter to the Guinea-Bissau authorities telling them that it was against Portugal that we had acted. Portugal said nothing, so normally you cannot protest, you can only accept what Portugal has passed on to you. However, we do not want our relations to be based solely on law. We are brothers, so we want to stick to the 1886 convention. We have returned to the borders fixed by the convention of 12 May 1886, which will henceforth be the official borders between our two sovereign states.

Everyone is aware of our attitude. We are for peace, understanding, fraternity and solidarity in relations between neighboring countries, but we cannot tolerate mockery. [applause] You see, the same article of the same convention of 1886, of which we have just spoken, demarcated with the same clarity the border between the northern part of Guinea-Bissau, which was a Portuguese colony, and the southern part of Senegal, which was a French colony. But now Guinea-Bissau has lodged a complaint against Senegal demanding that it should respect the 1886 convention. But while we have been proclaiming that in regard to the borders between us and Guinea-Bissau we are sticking to the provisions of the 1886 convention, our brothers in Guinea-Bissau have answered that they do not agree with the provisions of this convention. Why should there be two weights and two measures?

They must surely have some anti-Guinean advisers and anti-Guinean powers behind them, unless an anti-Guinean faction has been formed within their leadership, a faction opposed to the African revolution that has been urging our comrades to act against us. [applause] We affirm that now, more than in the past, the Guinean people and their party state--which are always faithful to the Africa democratic revolution and always determined to defend legitimacy and legality, as well as the interests of all peoples in general and of the African peoples in particular--are and will always remain the loyal and sincere allies of the people of Guinea-Bissau and of their national party, the PAIGC.

What an odious slander is the attempt to make international opinion believe that the Revolutionary People's Republic of Guinea intends to attack the Republic of Guinea-Bissau in order to deprive it by force of some of the islands and of a maritime zone which legally belong to it! To believe such an aberration would amount to expecting the sun to rise in the west. During our recent state visit to the brotherly country of Guinea-Bissau, did we not declare that we, the people of Guinea, were prepared to discuss with the brotherly people of Guinea-Bissau a dynamic policy of economic, social and cultural integration that might lead as far as the reconstitution of the unity that had been--let us not forget--the historic reality of our common ancestors? [applause]

We know that whenever the prospects of the discovery of oil, uranium or other strategic resources become evident, the enemies of Africa have done their utmost to create a conflict between the African countries in order to weaken them through the destabilization of their states. [applause] As far as we are concerned, these people will always waste their time because our policy of development--which we vigorously reaffirmed during the extraordinary summit meeting of the OAU held in Lagos and devoted to the continent's economic charter--excludes all selfishness, all chauvinism and all narrow-mindedness as far as the economic development of our country is concerned. [applause]

In fact, we stated that all the immense economic resources which we partially enumerated should be considered economic resources at the disposal of all the African countries wishing to associate themselves with us to develop them in the common interest. [prolonged applause]

Guinea is and will remain firm in its right, especially as this right is recognized internationally. [applause] We know that the people of Guinea-Bissau are not an ungrateful people. We know that the people of Guinea-Bissau, who received us with generosity and confidence, will continue to be the friend of the brotherly people of Guinea. We know now those who want fraternity and solidarity between the two Guinea peoples, as we know those who allow thmselves to be manipulated by imperialism in order to provoke and denigrate us. As far as the Guinean Democratic Party is concerned, it will not change its attitude of sincere friendship toward the people of Guinea-Bissau. Let this be very clear and very well understood. [applause]

TOGO

CHAD LEADER HABRE LEAVES LOME FOR TALKS WITH NIGERIAN LEADERS

AB261315 Paris AFP in French 1119 GMT 26 Aug 80

[Text] Lome, 26 Aug (AFP)--Following the postponement of the meeting that was to allow for negotiations and a cease-fire between the Chadian warring factions in Chad, Hissein Habre, leader of the Northern Armed Forces, FAN, left Lome on Tuesday morning, reports from the Togolese capital disclosed. Habre will make a stopover in Lagos to meet with the Nigerian leaders, the same sources added.

The FAN leader arrived in Lome on 21 August and was waiting for Goukouni Oueddei, the Chadian head of state, to arrive.

In a message sent to the Togolese president, Gen Gnassingbe Eyadema, the latter cited the current situation in Chad in saying that he could not attend the meeting. However, he stated his readiness to take part in any other meeting convened at a later date.

ANGOLA

ZIMBABWE ENVOY ARRIVES WITH MESSAGE FOR DOS SANTOS

AB261224 Luanda Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 26 Aug 80

[Text] An envoy of Zimbabwe Prime Minister Robert Mugabe has arrived here in Luanda to deliver a message to the president of the People's Republic of Angola, Comrade Jose Eduardo Dos Santos. The four-man envoy is led by Zimbabwe's minister of state in the office of Robert Mugabe, Emerson Munangangwa. On their arrival, this is what he said:

[Begin recording] The purpose of this visit to the People's Republic of Angola is to deliver a message to his excellency the president of Angola from our prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe. I am leading a delegation of four, and it is (?normal) that after the independence of Zimbabwe, [few words indistinct] among the OAU countries, and Angola and Zimbabwe are sister countries. That is the main object of our visit to Angola. [end recording]

They arrived to an elaborate welcome by the Angolan deputy external relations minister, Comrade Venancio da Silva.

UN HUMAN RIGHTS COMMITTEE CONDEMNS SOUTH AFRICA

LD232055 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0530 GMT 23 Aug 80 EA

The UN human rights ad hoc group on the violations committed by the Pretoria racist regime in South Africa and Namibia concluded its inquiry and examination of complaints in Luanda yesterday, after 4 days of work.

At a press conference given in Luanda, Keba Mbaye, chairman of the group and president of the Senegalese Supreme Court, said that he had been satisfied with the results obtained in Luanda, because they proved the charges being investigated by the UN human rights group. He added that the inquiry itself and information from the victims of violations of human rights in South Africa and Namibia would help to increase the struggle against apartheid and racial discrimination.

The ad hoc group chairman also said that with the information obtained from victims it would be possible to establish a convention against apartheid and racism. The purpose he went on to say, is to create a situation in which the perpetrators of such crimes could be punished.

The group also condemned the constant attacks by the Pretoria racist regime against our country. It considered useful the information which it had obtained on the current situation in Southern Africa from President Sam Nujoma of SWAPO and the deputy minister of foreign affairs of our country, Comrade Venancio de Moura.

The UN human rights ad hoc group left Luanda for Geneva, Switzerland, yesterday.

MOZAMBIQUE

DEFENSE MINISTER RETURNS FROM EAST EUROPE

LD232236 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0800 GMT 23 Aug 80 EA

[Text] Minister of National Defense Alberton Joaquim Chipande has just returned to Maputo from a visit to Bulgaria and the GDR.

At the capital's airport, Minister Joaquim Chipande was welcomed home by Armando Cuebuza, Popular Forces for the Liberation of Mozambique [FPLM] national political commissar, and Sebastiao Mabote, chief of the general staff of the FPLM and deputy minister of national defense.

Our national defense minister, leading a delegation which included Joaquim Munhepe, commander of the ground forces and FPLM deputy national political commissar, was received in Berlin day before yesterday by GDR President Erich Honecker, to whom he conveyed President Samora Machel's greetings.

DEPUTY MINISTER DISCUSSES OPERATIONS AGAINST 'ARMED GANGS'

LD221200 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 22 Aug 80 EA

[Text] Our military exercises are being carried out within the framework of the political and organizational offensive. What we are doing is to implement the slogan which requires us to turn our guns against the internal enemy--the forces of reaction which are trying to sabotage our revolution, including the armed gangs which have been armed by imperialism. This statement was made by Sebastiao Mabote, chief of FPLM general staff and deputy minister of national defense, during an interview with the Maputo weekly magazine TEMPO.

Referring to the recent operation launched by the FPLM, Sebastiao Mabote said that the military exercises had as one of their essential objectives to annihilate the armed gangs which were operating in the border areas between Zimbabwe and Mozambique. Such elements, Sebastiao Mabote went on to say, were infiltrated into our country after independence, particularly when Mozambique decreed sanctions against the British colony of Southern Rhodesia.

According to the FPLM chief of general staff, the armed gangs have acted with the objective of destroying the economic infrasturcture to make it difficult for us to implement the country's economic development. On the factors which made it possible for the armed gangs to establish themselves in those areas, the deputy defense minister cited the mountainous areas which are difficult to reach, the difficult conditions the terrain presents for logistical support by air, and the low level of political awareness of some elements of the population.

Sebastiao Mabote also referred to the natural resources existing in the area as a factor which helped the armed gangs to establish themselves there. During the interview, the chief of general staff of the FPLM for the first time revealed the code name of the military operation, "Operation Leopard." He further stated that both present and former soldiers, both those who had participated in the liberation war and those who had taken part in the operations to rebuff Rhodesian attacks, were taking part in the operation. They all drew on their combat experience in difficult conditions, Sebastiao Mabote added.

At this moment, according to the deputy minister of national defense, intensive work is underway to improve the conditions of life of the population of the areas which had earlier been affected.

On the elements who were captured and later amnestied, Sebastiao Mabote said they were now participating in the reconstruction of what they had destroyed--namely roads, bridges and other infrastructure projects. The military exercises are continuing because we are responding to the slogan to participate in the political and organizational offensive underway in the country. The armed forces are resolutely participating in the military and organizational aspect by supporting the offensive in the zones threatened by the armed bandits, he said.

SOUTH AFRICA

BOTHA ANNOUNCES CABINET, PRESIDENT'S COUNCIL CHANGES

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[Text] The prime minister, Mr P.W. Botha, has announced a cabinet reshuffle with several new ministers being brought into the cabinet. Three new deputy ministers have been appointed. Mr Botha has also announced several senior appointments to the President's Council. In addition, there has also been a reshuffle of the portfolios held by several ministers.

The new ministers are:
Dr Schalk van der Merwe, who takes over the portfolios of water affairs, forestry and and environmental conservation;
Dr Gerrit Viljoen, who becomes minister of national education;
Gen Magnus Malan, who becomes minister of defense;
Mr Pieter du Plessis, who becomes minister of agriculture and fisheries;
Dr Dawie de Villiers, who becomes minister of industries commerce and tourism;
Mr Corrie Coetzee, who becomes minister of justice;
Mr Pim Kotze, who becomes minister of state for auxiliary services and community development.

The new deputy ministers are:
Mr Pierre Cronje, of community development and state auxiliary services;
Mr Piet Badenhorst, of internal affairs;
Mr Daniel Steyn, of finance and industries and commerce.

The prime minister also announced that the state president had appointed chairmen of the five committees of the president's council. These are:
Dr Schalk van der Merwe, chairman of the economic committee;
Mr Brian Raubenheimer, the chairman of the planning committee;
Mr Pim Jansen, the chairman of the group relations committee;
Dr Dennis Worrall, the chairman of the constitutional committee.

In other changes affecting portfolios, the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, will assume responsibility for the SABC, as well as remaining in charge of his own portfolio and that of information. Mr Hendrik Schoeman takes over the portfolio of transport and Mr Chris Heunis that of internal affairs. The minister of state administration and statistics is Dr Andries Treurnicht. Mr Alwyn Schlebusch has been chosen as the National Party candidate for the post of vice president and chairman of the President's Council. Prof Ernst Marais, the rector of the University of Port Elizabeth, becomes chairman of the scientific committee of the President's Council.

Mr Botha also announced that with the exception of Professor Marais, the chairmen of the various committees will take over their posts on 7 October.

Mr Marais Steyn, who is leaving the cabinet, has been appointed the country's new ambassador in London, replacing Dr Dawie de Villiers.

Mr Botha's announcement was a sequel to a meeting of the full caucus of the National Party in Pretoria. The new appointments will take effect at midnight on 6 October, after the election of the vice president and chairman of the President's Council by a special session of Parliament that same day. In his statement, Mr Botha emphasized that the chairmen of the committees would be treated on a ministerial level. He added that it was the serious intention of the government and of the National Party to make the President's Council a success.

ZAMBIA

KAUNDA BEGINS OFFICIAL VISIT TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA 26 AUG

For reportage on the visit by President Kenneth David Kaunda to Czechoslovakia, see the Czechoslovakia section of the 26 August Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.